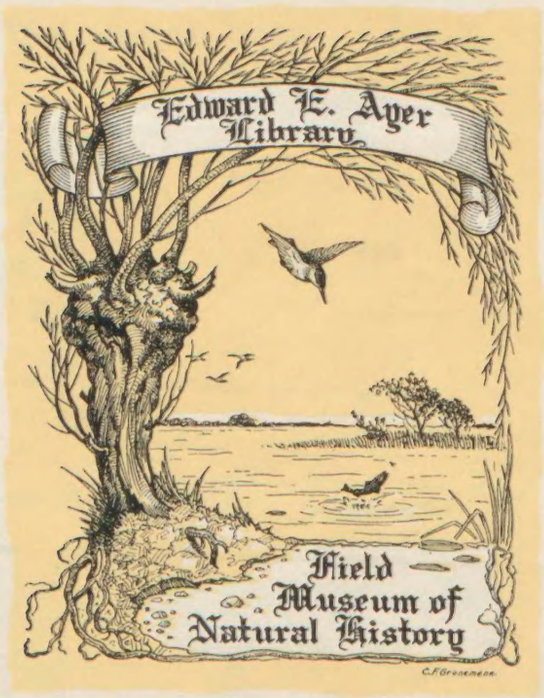
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OF

ORNITHOLOGY

BY

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AND

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Halcyon Macleayii.

Halcyon Macleayii.

HALCYON MACLEAYII, NOBIS.

Macleay's Halcyon.

PLATE CI.

H. capite, dorso, secundariis caudaque cœruleis; genis auriculis, remigibus et apice caudæ nigris; ab oculis ad nares ochraceo-albis, torque nuchali et corpore toto subtus, albis; rostro nigro, maxilla, basi alba.

THIS beautiful species, with some of the subjects on our following Plates. have lately been added to the collection of the Linnean Society by the zeal and industry of ALEXANDER MACLEAY, Esq. who, though advanced in years, and far distant, remains still indefatigable in promoting the welfare of the Society where he so long and faithfully performed the duties of Secretary.

In size, and distribution of colour, it much resembles *Halcyon sanctus*, but differs in the very rich deep tint of the blue. The following is nearly a description of the specimen from which we took our drawing. The length, including the bill, is seven inches and three quarters: that of the bill nearly two inches, it is black, with the lower part of the base of the under mandible white: the crown and occiput rich Prussian blue, on the forehead considerably tinged with black; between the nostrils and the eyes a yellowish-white spot; under the eyes forming the upper part of the auriculars, and a narrow band surrounding the blue of the hind head, deep black. The under parts are pure white, slightly tinged with ochraceous on the throat and cheeks, forming a broad nuchal band, as in *Halcyon sanctus*, which, in the centre of the back part, has the feathers slightly tipped with the rich Prussian blue of the head. The remaining upper parts are also rich Prussian blue, varying in some lights to a paler tinge, and on the back and rump with a greenish ultramarine shade: the secon-

daries have the inner webs black, and are tipped with a shade of blackish-brown; quills are black, with the exception of the basal half of the outer web, and the base of the inner, which are white; the under wing-coverts are also white. The tail is nearly even, with the exception of the outer feathers, which are about half an inch shorter than the rest, the under side of the whole pale black, tipped with a lighter shade, which also margins the exterior webs of the short outer feathers. The feet and tarsi seem to have been brownish-black.

Platycercus pileatus.

Platycercus pileatus.

PLATYCERCUS PILEATUS, NOBIS.

PLATE CII.

P. pileo rubro, genis flavescente-viridibus, dorso, scapulis et tectricibus viridibus, uropigio flavo, pectore abdomineque cinereo-purpureis, crisso rubro flavo variegato; remigibus nigris, rachibus externis basi cœruleis, apicibus griseis; cauda rectricibus duobus mediis flavescente-viridibus cœruleo tinctis, reliquis cœrulescente-purpureis, basi viridescentibus, apicibus albis, fascia basali nigro.

We received this from the same source with the former, though it appears also to have been sent home by different collectors. We saw several specimens among the London dealers, and were so fortunate as to procure one for our own collection.

Figure nearly of the natural size. Length from thirteen to fifteen inches. The crown, in a line with the eyes, is rich arterial blood-red, colour brightest on the forehead; cheeks and auriculars bright greenish sulphur-yellow, and of a brownish tinge between the eyes and the bill; the back, scapulars, and greater wing-coverts very rich olive-green, shading paler into the yellow of the cheeks; rump sulphur-yellow; edges of the wings deep ultramarine blue; quills black, with the basal half of the outer webs blue, the remaining half grey; the secondaries also black, but have the outer webs entirely blue: breast and belly campanula purple, in some lights appearing tinged with ultramarine blue; vent and under tail-coverts crimson-red, with the base and sometimes the sides of the feathers greenish-yellow: tail with the two centre feathers yellowish-green, tinged with blue, changing at the tips to blackish-green, and with numerous indistinct blackish bars, visible only on the upper side: the other feathers white at

tips, changing into rich ultramarine purple, and thence towards the base to dark yellowish-green, each feather except the centre ones having an oblique black bar, about an inch from the base: bill and feet are greyish-black, tinged with blue.

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis.

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis.

PTILONORHYNCHUS NUCHALIS, NOBIS.

Ruffed Ptilonorhynchus.

PLATE CIII.

P. brunneo-griseus, subtus pallidior; tectricibus alarum, scapularibus, remigibus rectricibusque albido marginatis; fascia nuchali splendidè purpurascente-rosea plumulis sericeis circumdata.

THIS curious bird will form a fifth species of *Ptilonorhynchus*, if we admit the two species lately placed in the genus by M. TEMMINCK, viz. the Rollier de la Chine of BUFFON's Pl. Enluminées, and the Piroll thalassin (*Kitta thalassina*) of M. TEMMINCK himself. We are not, however, prepared to do this without a more minute examination than we have yet been enabled to give them; and we suspect that when this is made, our conclusions will be different. The species will at present stand,—1. *Pt. Holosericeus;* 2. *P. virescens;* (*Kitta holosericeus* and *virescens*, TEMM.) The two specific names being applied by M. TEMMINCK a year previous to those of Mr. VIGORS and Dr. HORSFIELD in the Linnean Transactions; the first was published in 1825,—the 15th part of the Linnean Transactions did not appear until 1826 *. 3. and 4. M. TEMMINCK's two Indian species, of which we are doubtful; and, 5. Our *P. nuchalis*.

Our figure is a little more than two-thirds the size of nature, length of the specimen being about fifteen inches. The bill, from the base of the mandible, exceeds an inch, arched, culmen round, nostrils round, and not covered by any projecting feathers of the forehead: the head and upper parts of the body greyish-brown, the feathers of the former with a shining or satiny lustre; those of the back, the wing-coverts, scapulars, quills and tail, of the same colour, and tipped with greyish-white: on the nape of

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* We are thus unwillingly obliged to deprive Sir J. E. SMITH and Mr MACLEAY of the honour of having their names recorded in these species; but have endeavoured to remedy this in our *Halcyon Macleayii* and *Columba Smithii*, both species from New Holland, and also in the Linnean Society's collection.

the neck, a beautiful pink or purplish-red fascia, consisting of narrow feathers, and surrounded by a ruff of satin-like plumes, the tips distinct, rounded, and turning inwards. The specimens we examined were in moult, but they appeared as if this nuchal ruff would become slightly more elongated than the rest of the plumage, when the birds attain a perfect state. Lower parts of the body and beneath the wings yellowish-grey, tinged with brown. Legs brownish-black.

The female is somewhat less, and wants the nuchal fascia and ruff of satiny feathers, the plumage is more deeply tinged with brown.

Columba Smithii.

Columba Smithii.

COLUMBA SMITHII, NOBIS.

Sir J. E. Smith's Pigeon.

PLATE CIV.

C. supra brunnea-virescens; subtus purpurascente-brunnea, hypochondriis albis ferè fascia abdominali faciens; inferiore abdominis crissoque ochraceis, basi plumarum crissi brunneis; gula alba apicibus plumarum ambientium apicibus griseis; genis macula brunnescente. Pectore medio plumis griseis apicibus nigris, macula irregulari faciens; oculis area nuda coccinea circumdata, area cincta plumis albis, apicibus nigris. Alis, secundariis ulterioribus dimidia basali violacea virescentibus, tectricibus minoribus etiam maculis violaceis pogonio externo; tarsis pedibusque coccineis.

In the note to the preceding description, we mention the reason for dedicating this new species to Sir J. E. Smith, late President of the Linnean Society.

Only two specimens were sent by Mr Macleay, the one in length about eleven inches and a half, the other ten and a quarter; and the representation on our plate is of a size intermediate between the two. The bill is stronger than usual, in proportion to the size: the eyes are surrounded with a wide naked space, which appears to have been of a deep crimson-red: the upper parts of the plumage are of a deep olive-brown, with green reflections: the throat is white, having the last white feathers tipped with grey, which forms a surrounding margin of that colour: on the cheeks a large spot of brownish-grey, formed chiefly by the auricular feathers, and nearly insulated, by the bare space of the eyes being surrounded with a narrow band of white, the feathers of which are tipped with black: the breast and belly are similar to the upper parts, but of a paler tinge, and have on the latter a rich purple shade; on the centre of the breast there is an irregular mark of clear grey, each feather having the tip black; the sides are pure white, that colour nearly meeting on the centre of the belly, in the

form of a band; the vent and crissum are ochraceous, each feather having the base brown, but which is almost concealed when the plumage lies smooth: wings of the same colour with the back, the secondaries edged with pale ochraceous, and the outer webs of the three or four last, for two-thirds of their length from the base, of a rich purple with greenish reflections; the lesser secondaries are also marked with rich purple on the outer webs: the two centre tail-feathers are olive-brown, and conceal the rest of the tail when closed; the remaining tail-feathers are deep chocolate-brown: the legs and feet are rich purplish-lake.

Picus Magellanicus.

Picus Magellanicus.

PICUS MAGELLANICUS, *Vigors.*

Magellanic Woodpecker.

PLATE CV.

Mas. P. niger, cristatus, capite colloque coccineis; remigibus secondariisque albo notatis.

Fœm. corpore toto, remigibus secondariisque ut in mare; tectricibus narium, regione mysticali coccineis; crista, capite colloque nigerrimis.

Picus Magellanicus, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. iii. p. 430.

Length about eighteen inches, and in general size and appearance similar to the Ivory-billed Woodpecker of North America. The bill is very strong, black; the head crested, and with the neck rich crimson; feathers on the sides of the neck have a whitish mark about the centre of each, which is hardly perceptible when lying smooth, on the sides they also become more mixed with black, and a slight tinge of red reaches almost to the shoulders: the body is entirely black, with the exception of the under wing-coverts, and the basal half of the quills and secondaries; the white spaces on the base of the quills commence on the first by a very small space, and gradually increase in length and breadth, until they reach the three last secondaries, where they extend over the rachis, and occupy about half the exterior web; on the three or four last there is sometimes a black spot near the tip of the inner web. In some specimens, the lower part of the back and rump and upper tail-coverts were spotted with white.

The accompanying females were rather less in size, and entirely black, with the exception of the feathers covering the nostrils, and a small part of the forehead, space between the eyes and the bill, chin, and feathers on the sides of the under mandible, these are of a duller crimson than in the male. The parts of the head and neck which are crimson in the

male, are here a deep glossy black, and the crest is nearly double in length; those of the males were in general about an inch and a quarter, of the females about two inches and a quarter. The specimens from which we have taken the above description were all brought from Port Famine, and are now in the collection of the Zoological Society of London.

Larus Hematorhynchus.

Larus Hematorhynchus.

LARUS HÆMATORHYNCHUS, *Vigors.*

Red-billed Gull.

PLATE CVI.

L. rostro pedibusque rubris; capite, collo, corpore totoque supra pallidè griseis; dorso, tectricibus alarum scapularibusque ardesiacis, his apicibus albis; remigibus griseo-nigris apicibus albis, cauda alba.

Larus hæmatorhynchus, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 103.

The bill and legs of this species are a bright red, beautifully contrasting with the pale colours of the plumage. The head, neck, and under parts of the body are pale smoke-grey; the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, deep grey, similar to that of the lesser Black-backed Gull; the scapulars and secondaries deeply margined and tipped with white; the quills are black, with white tips; the tail pure white. The length of the specimen was about eighteen inches.

This curious species is now in the museum of the London Zoological Society, being part of the last valuable collection remitted by Captain King from the Straits of Magellan. In shape, it is strong, and more like that of some Petrels. The bill is also stronger, being more dilated at the base, and the connection is still farther developed by the form of the feet and legs, and by the hind toe, which is short, with a blunt nail, as in the above-mentioned genus.

Ortyx Douglasii.

Ortyx Douglasii.

ORTYX DOUGLASII, *Vigors.*

Douglas's Ortyx.

PLATE CVII.

MAS. O. corpore supra griseo-brunnescente, tectricibus alarum scapularibusque luteo marginatis; capite crista erecta, plumis frontis apicibus rigidibus; jugulo lateribusque colli albidis brunneo maculatis, pectore ventreque brunneo-cinerascentibus maculis albidis, crisso ferrugineo-nigro maculato, remigibus brunneis; cauda grisea, luteo nigroque ad apicem minute maculata.

FŒM. obscurior, crista brevissima.

Ortyx Douglasii, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 354.—*Doug.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. part i. p. 145.

WE are indebted to Mr DAVID DOUGLAS for the discovery of this species, and about the same time it appears to have been met with by Captain BEECHEY on the western coast of America. Our Plate and description are taken from a solitary individual killed at Montery during the latter expedition,—all Mr DOUGLAS's specimens, with many other treasures, botanical as well as ornithological, being unfortunately lost when crossing one of the rapid tributary streams of the river Multhomack. The following is a description taken from the individual alluded to, now in the extensive collection of the London Zoological Society.

The length about eight inches. The forehead is clothed with narrow feathers, each having the rachis prolonged at the tip, and shewing a horny point similar to those of many species of the genus *Rallus*. Crest upwards of an inch in length, composed of five or six feathers, standing erect *, or

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* We made our drawing and plate before having seen Mr DOUGLAS's description, and our notes even mention the crest as pointing backwards, which it certainly did in the dry skin we exa-

rather, we should believe, capable of motion at the will of the bird, and placed in a line behind each other. Cheeks and sides of the neck, with the centre parts of the feathers, black, margined with reddish-white; the throat white, spotted with black; the back and rump grey, tinged with brown, having the feathers finely striated with a darker shade, and margined with yellowish-white: wing-coverts and scapulars brownish-black, deeply margined with pale ochre-yellow: quills hair-brown: tail grey, containing twelve feathers, mottled with pale ochraceous and bluish-grey: under parts grey, tinged with brown, with large, oval, yellowish-white spots; the under tail-coverts reddish, with the centre of the feathers blackish-brown. The female has the crest hardly perceptible, and the colours are darker and more obscure.

Mr Douglas mentions this species as never seen in a higher latitude than 42° North, and even then very sparingly in comparison with *Ortyx picta* or *Californica*, with which species they do not associate. In habits similar to those last mentioned, as far as he had an opportunity of observing, haunting the dry upland or undulating gravelly or sandy soils in open woods or coppice thickets of the interior; but during the severity of winter, when the ground is covered with snow, migrating to more temperate places in the immediate vicinity of the ocean. Their common food is the seeds of different grasses, catkins of *Corylus*, leaves of *Fragariæ*, and various insects. The flesh is dark coloured, but pleasant.

Since we wrote our Synopsis Specierum of this genus, many species have been discovered; and the following are those whose characters we have been able to obtain *. Figures of the more interesting will be given in our subsequent Numbers.

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mined. We have, however, the authority of Mr Douglas, who studied them in their native regions, for calling it erect; and we are shewn how very cautious a describer from dried specimens only should be of decidedly asserting any thing doubtful.

* We learn that Mr Vigors has lately received another species from Mexico, which he proposes to call *squamatus*.

SYNOPSIS SPECIERUM,—*continued* from Part III.

9. O. Douglasii.—Mas. corpore supra griseo-brunnescente, tectricibus alarum scapularibusque luteo marginatis; capite crista erecta, plumis frontis apicibus rigidibus, jugulo lateribusque colli albidis brunneo maculatis, pectore ventreque cinerascentibus maculis albidis, crisso ferrugineo nigro maculato; remigibus brunneis, cauda grisea, luteo nigroque ad apicem minutè maculata.

Fœm. obscurior crista brevissima.

Ortyx Douglasii, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 354.—*Doug.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. part i. p. 145.

Long. 7–8 pollices.

Hab. In America occidentali boreali.

In Museo Societatis Zoologicæ.

10. O. picta.—Mas. fusca subtus ferrugineo-flava nigro fasciata; gula rubra purpurea albo graciliter cincta; pectore, vertice caudaque plumbeis; crista nigra longissima lineari, lineis supercilioribus albis; cauda tectricibus inferioribus ferrugineis.

Fœm. subcristata, gula pectoreque fusco-ferrugineis, fusco fasciatis.

Ortyx picta, *Doug.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. part i. p. 144.

Long. 10 pollices.

Hab. In Californiæ interiore.

11. O. Montezumæ.—Subcristata, brunnea, capite duobus striis, 1ma. supra oculos alba, 2da. e naribus ochraceo-rubro; plumis dorsi, fulvo longitudinaliter striatis per rachin, pogoniis griseo nigro fasciatis; tectricibus griseo brunneis, nigro notatis; gula, striga e rictum ad auriculas, auriculisque nigris, subtus oculis stria e basi maxillæ torque gulari albis; pectore abdomineque medio castaneo-rubro, lateribus amborum hypochondriisque nigrescente-griseis maculis albis; crisso nigro.

Ortyx Montezumæ, *Vig.* MS.

Long. 7–9 pollices.

Hab. Mexico.

In museo Societatis Zoologicæ.

Note. In our remarks on this genus in No. III. we have mentioned *O. Californica* as of dubious authority. Numerous specimens have since been brought by Captain Beechey from California. They are now alive in the Garden of the Zoological Society, where they have thriven well in company with *Ortyx Sonnini*, and some others of this group. Mr Douglas also met with them in abundance in the same countries. We have seen several specimens also of *O. capistrata*, all from Mexico; and the collections of Mr Swainson, Mr Selby, and we believe, that of Lord Stanley, may be set down as possessing it.

Ortyx guttata will form the subject of Plate 20. Part VIII.

Platycercus Stanleyii.

Platycercus Stanleyi

PLATYCERCUS STANLEYII, *Vigors.*

Lord Stanley's Parrakeet.

PLATE CVIII.

P. viridis, capite supra corporeque subtus coccineis; genis gulaque sulphureis; humeris, remigibus externis rectricibusque lateralibus azureis.

Platycercus Stanleyii, *Vig.* MS. for No. 17. of Zool. Journ.

This beautiful species, lately brought from New Holland to this country, will be described by Mr Vigors in the forthcoming Number of the Zoological Journal, and has been dedicated by that gentleman to Lord Stanley. Our drawing is taken from a living specimen now in his Lordship's collection, either a female, or a male in the plumage of the first year. The skins from which Mr Vigors took his description, which we have added in our specific character, had the crimson on the forehead brighter, and extending almost to the hinder part of the head. All those we have seen, viz. a specimen sent to the Linnean Society by Mr Macleay, and one or two others in the possession of a dealer, were in the same state with that of our plate. We add the description from the living specimen, and shall take the first opportunity of making use of its other or more perfect state for future illustration.

The general colour of the plumage is very bright emerald-green: on the upper parts, particularly on the back and shoulders, having the base of the feathers nearly black: the forehead, extending back nearly in a line with the eyes bright crimson, shaded into a yellowish tinge, as it mellows into the green of the upper parts; the throat, cheeks, and auriculars pale sulphur-yellow, also blending into the green of the body; the breast of a paler and brown tinge, shading into very bright crimson on the other lower parts: the outer webs of the quills are pale purplish blue.

PLATYCERCUS STANLEYII.

Our specimen remained for several weeks after its arrival at the rooms of the Zoological Society, Bruton Street, and we had frequent opportunitise of observing it. It was remarkable for its docility and great activity, showing a power and freedom in the use of its limbs peculiar to those groups which continue much on the ground. The motions in the cage, and from perch to perch, resembled more those (particularly the *hop*) of the *Fringillidæ* or the *Picæ*, than the scansorial movements of the true Parrots.

Eurystomus gularis.

Eurystomus gularis.

EURYSTOMUS GULARIS, *Vigors.*

Green-throated Eurystomus.

PLATE CIX.

E. rostro flavo, capite subcristato, corpore supra cinnamomeo-rufo subtus cinnamomeo-purpureo, gulo lætè azureo, remigibus lazuleis apicibus nigris, cauda subfurcata, duobis rectricibus internis nigris, reliquis ad basin azureis apicibus nigro-lazuleis.

Eurystomus gularis, *Vig.* MS. for Zool. Journ.

The length is about nine inches. The head and upper parts of the body are reddish-brown, the under parts purplish-red: the throat fine pale azure-blue; the greater wing-coverts and quills deep purplish-blue, passing into black at the tips: the tail is slightly forked, the two centre feathers black, the others pale azure-blue for about two-thirds of their length from the base, the remaining parts purplish-blue, passing into black at the tips: the bill is a fine sulphur-yellow.

The specimen from which we took our drawing, and the only one we have seen, forms part of the collection of the Zoological Society of London. We have been unable to procure any farther information regarding it.

Squatarola rubicola

Squatarola rubicola

SQUATAROLA CINCTA, NOBIS.

Dotterel Squaterole.

PLATE CX.

S. capite summo, dorso, alis caudaque supra cinereo-brunneis, plumis dorsi et alarum apicibus castaneis, fascia frontali strigaque supra oculos alba; jugulo griseo, pectore rufo fascia subpectorali nigro circumdata; ventre crissoque albis, remigibus nigrescentibus; rectricibus duobis exterioribus albis.

Vanellus cinctus, *Less.*
Charadrius rubecola, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 96.

The drawing for our Plate of this very interesting species was taken from the specimens described by Mr Vigors in the Zoological Journal, as quoted above. They were sent from the Straits of Magellan by Captain P. P. King, and now form part of the collection of the Zoological Society of London. Had the species not already been named, we should have called it *Charadrioides*, from its entire similarity in form to the true Dotterels, and even resembling closely one species of this country in its tints, serving as a beautiful link at one end to connect this genus with *Charadrius*, and which is again assimilated at the opposite extremity by means of the *Charadrius pluvialis* and *Squatarola cinerea*,—the Golden and Grey Plovers of this country. The following is nearly a correct description of the specimens.

The length about eight inches. The bill is black, except the base of the under mandible, which is yellow; cheeks and throat grey, in some having the chin whitish: head and upper parts of the body hair-brown, in some approaching to broccoli-brown, deepest on the crown of the head, and in a certain state of plumage having the feathers bordered with reddish-brown: a white band runs across the forehead, and terminates in a

streak above the eyes: the quills are hair-brown, darkest on the tips of the inner webs: the lower part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, pale reddish-brown, bordered on the lower part of the latter with a broad black fascia: the belly and vent are pure white, the feathers on the thighs are tinged with pale reddish-brown: tail with the six middle feathers deep hair-brown, the next, or fourth from the centre on each side, with a white tip, the two outer pure white: the legs and feet are yellowish-grey, and are furnished with a distinct and tolerably long hind toe and claw.

Momotus platyrhynchus.

Momotus platyrhynchus.

MOMOTUS PLATYRHYNCHUS, *Leadbeater.*

BROAD-BILLED MOTMOT.

PLATE CVI.

M. flavescente-viridis, capite, collo pectoreque rufo-castaneis; strigâ per oculos notisque thoracicis nigris; rostro latissimo tomiis minutè serratis.

Momotus platyrhynchus, *Lead.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. part 1.

The first notice of this curious Motmot is due to Mr Leadbeater, Brewer Street, London, whose invaluable collection of skins contains the only specimen we have ever seen; and we beg that he will now accept our acknowledgments for the handsome manner in which he accommodated us with the use of the specimen, until the drawing and description for the accompanying Plate were taken.

The most singular feature in this bird is the form of the bill, which, as indicated by the specific name, is flattened and much dilated at the base. The culmen is deeply furrowed, and on each side of the depression are considerable ridges. The cutting edges are finely and regularly serrated, not as in its congeners, with irregular notches. The length of the specimen is about 14½ inches, the distribution of the colours nearly as in all the other species. The head, back of the neck, throat, breast, and upper part of the body, reddish-chestnut; the space between the eyes and bill, and auriculars, the latter forming a streak, are black. On the breast are some patches of the long black feathers found through the group. The lower part of the belly and vent bluish-green; the back, wings, and rump, yellowish-green. The quills are black, the base of the exterior webs blue, tail greenish-blue, or yellowish-green, in different lights. The feathers tipped with black, and the two centre ones with a part of the rachis bare.

The specimen was received by Mr Leadbeater from Brazil.

Podiceps Leucopterus.

Podiceps Lauriptenus.

PODICEPS LEUCOPTERUS, *King.*

WHITE-WINGED GREBE.

PLATE CVII.

P. occipite subcristato nigrescente viridi, gula nuchaque griseis, colli anteriore et lateribus pectoris ferrugineis; dorso brunnescente griseo, abdomine albo.

Podiceps leucopterus, *King*, in Letter to *N. A. Vigors*, Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 101.

THIS species formed part of a large and valuable collection of birds procured by Captain P. KING, during a late voyage to the Straits of Magellan, and now in possession of the Zoological Society of London, whence we procured our drawing and description. Captain KING also remitted to Mr VIGORS a long and interesting list, with observations upon the different birds contained in the collection, which has been published by the last mentioned gentleman in the fourth volume of the Zoological Journal. Our bird is there described under the above title as new; and as far as we have been able to make out from the works of other authors, it appears till that period undescribed, and till now unfigured. Its large size, being nearly that of the Red-throated Diver, and the decided mark on the throat, distinguish it from any Grebes which we know. It was killed off Port-Desire in January.

The length of the skin is 25 inches; this is rather more than it is made by Captain KING, the total length, according to his measurements, being only 23. We prefer, however, giving the exact length of the skin, as measured by ourselves. The bill to the centre of the forehead is 3 inches, and to the extremity of the rictus nearly 4 in length. The head, back of the neck, cheeks, and throat, grey; on the former, tinged with blackish-green; on the throat paler. The head is furnished with a short occipital crest of deep blackish-green feathers, which might become more elon-

gated with the advancing season. The fore part of the neck is abruptly marked with a longitudinal patch of rich reddish-brown, which runs down upon the upper part of the breast, where it becomes paler, and is gradually shaded off there and upon the sides. The back is blackish-brown, having the feathers margined with pale grey. The under parts are rich shining silvery-white, on the flanks and under the wings dashed with brown. The quills are pale hair-brown, with the inner webs white at the base; secondaries of the same colour, with the basal half entirely white, which makes the lower side of the wings appear entirely of that colour. The feet and legs are blackish-green.

Picus squamatus.

Picus squamatus.

PICUS SQUAMATUS, *Vigors*

SCALY-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

PLATE CVIII.

P. supra viridis; fronte verticeque coccineis, strigâ superciliari, alterâ utrinque mentali atris; gulâ juguloque viridi-canis, inferiore pectoris, abdomine crissoque obscurè albis, plumis brunneo marginatis et per rachin strigatis.

Picus squamatus, *Gould's* Cent. No. v.

Our drawing and plate of this interesting species were completed before we observed that a description of it had been laid before the Zoological Society by Mr Vigors, with some other splendid and singular forms from the Himalaya range, which are now in progress of being beautifully illustrated by Mr Gould. The ornithology of this vast mountain-range is yet almost unknown; and with the exception of one or two limited collections, which have lately reached this country, no information has been gained respecting them. For our present species, and a few others, we have been indebted to the kindness of A. S. Singers, Esq. of the 24th Regiment of Native Bengal Infantry, who has resided for some time at an elevation of 8000 or 9000 feet. To judge from those we have seen, and from the species which are already figured by Mr Gould, that country seems remarkably rich in the number and splendour of the *Gallinæ*, particularly the *Phasianidæ*; and for the similarity of many species to those of Europe, or of a more northern climate, instance the resemblance of our present species to the common Green Woodpecker, of the common Jay and Greater Titmouse to the *Garrulus bispecularis* and *Parus monticolus* of Gould's Century, and of our *P. Himalayensis* to the Spotted Woodpecker of Europe. The first ap-

pearance of the upper parts of *Picus squamatus* at once remind us of our own Green Woodpecker. The crimson of the crown does not extend so far back, and it is bordered on the hinder part with a tinge of golden-yellow; the maxillary patch is black instead of crimson; the rump wants the rich colouring of the latter species; and it is to be at once distinguished by the scaled appearance of the breast and under parts. The following is a detailed description of that in our possession.

The length of the skin twelve inches. The bill rather stronger than that of *Picus viridis*, and white, except the basal half of the upper mandible, which is brown. The front and crown of the head is bright crimson-red, passing into golden-yellow at the occiput. From the nostrils, extending over each eye, there is a black streak, bordered with a lower one of white immediately above the eyelid. The space between the nostrils and eyes, the cheeks and auriculars, greyish-green, the latter tipped with black; in the British species, this space, and the base of the auriculars, are black. The maxillary patch is said by Mr VIGORS to be black; in our specimen it is of an impure white, closely dashed with black. All the upper parts are of a dull yellowish-green, paler on the rump, but not of the bright golden-yellow of its European prototype. The wings are of the same colour, form, and markings, with the exception of the secondaries and scapulars, which are indistinctly barred with a paler shade; the ground colour of the tail is brown, with whitish bars. The throat, sides of the neck, upper part of the breast, greenish-grey; the lower parts of the breast, belly, and vent, of a pale greenish-white; the feathers with a border of clove brown of about one-sixteenth of an inch from the extremity of the webs, and a narrow streak of the same colour along the shaft of each, which increases in breadth towards the lower parts, where some of the feathers and the under tail-coverts have a double bar running inside the dark outer border. The specimen was shot at a place called Mussurree, at an elevation of 6000 feet. It appeared in considerable abundance, frequenting the trunks of gigantic cedars and oaks, with which that district is richly clothed, living in the manner of its congeners. In the plate of this species, beautifully delineated in No. V. of GOULD'S *Century*, the under parts of the bird are represented without the central brown streak along the rachis: in our specimen, it is very broadly and decidedly marked.

Crithagra sulphurata

1 Male adult. 2 Young

Crithagra sulphurata.
1. Male, adult. 2. Young.

CRITHAGRA SULPHURATA, *Swainson.*

BRIMSTONE GROSBEAK.

PLATE CIX.

Mas.—C. supra olivacea, plumis medio nigricantibus; tænia e naribus supra oculos, altera subtus auriculis, gula, abdomine crissoque flavis. Pectore pallidè olivaceo, scapularibus, remigibus rectricibusque brunnescentibus olivaceo marginatis.

M. jun.—Brunnescente griseus, tænia supra oculos, gula abdomineque albis; europigio flavo.

Brimstone Grosbeak, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. vol. v. p. 241.
Loxia sulphurata, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. vol. i. p. 384.—*Shaw's* Zool. vol. ix. p. 313.
Crithagra sulphurata, *Swain.*

Mr Swainson having taken this species as the form of an African group among the *Loxiadæ,* we have here represented it to show the characters, though we are by no means yet satisfied as to the limits of either its form or geographical distribution. As may be expected, it runs very closely into some other families, but its station would appear to be between the Bulfinches and the Linnets. We are also enabled to show the plumage of the adult male, and that of the young of the first year; for this we are indebted to our friend Dr. Smith, who killed them in the country towards Little Namaqua, and in the vicinity of the Berg River.

The length of the adult male is rather more than 6 inches. The colour of the upper parts is a rich olive-green, which forms a band of a paler shade across the breast. On the back and head the feathers have a darker centre; a streak from the nostril over each eye, a small patch on each side at the base of the lower mandible, and an irregular line below the auriculars upon the sides of the neck are rich yellow. The throat and fore part of the neck are of the same colour; the latter forms a patch

circumscribed by the olive on the breast, and the same colour running from each myxa. The belly and vent are of the same colour but paler; the wing and tail are brownish-black, having the feathers edged with pale olive.

The birds of the year are rather less in size, and have the same distribution of marking. The yellow parts are of a greyish-white; the others of a greyish-brown: the rump alone is greenish-yellow; but appears to vary in its shade from grey to green, according to age. The individuals represented were killed in the month of August. They are said, by Dr. Smith, to live on seeds.

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus.

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus.

TRICHOGLOSSUS CHLOROLEPIDOTUS, *NOBIS.*

GREEN AND YELLOW NEW HOLLAND PARRAKEET.

PLATE CX.

T. viridis, nucha, superiore dorsi, totoque corpore subtus, plumis basi, flavis; axillis inferiore parte alarum coccineis.

Psittacus chlorolepidotus, *Kuhl.* Conspec. Psitt. p. 48.
Trichoglossus Matoni, *Vig.* and *Horsf.* Trans. Lin. Soc. vol. xv. p. 291.

During the progress of these Illustrations, we have more than once already remarked, that one of the principal ends to be arrived at in the work after the description of new species, was the clearing up of what we would consider the mistakes and confusion, which very often exist among species that are nearly allied to each other; and with the view to follow out this principle as far as possible, we have now endeavoured to represent three of the most lovely birds of a genus, which is remarkable for the graceful form and symmetry, and beautiful colouring of its members, as well as the gentleness of manner, and elegance of all the movements, of those which we have been so fortunate as to see in a living state.

The present species appears to be abundant in its native country, very few collections indeed want it, but it has to a certain extent been mixed up with the different states of the Blue Mountain Parrakeet of our next Plate. With regard to our quotation as a synonym of the name given to this bird by gentlemen, whose opinions and discrimination we have often had reason to admire, we lately looked at the bird from which their description was taken, and could find no distinguishing marks from the specimens in our possession, now represented, and which are undoubtedly the species of Khul. Khul also refers to the collection of the Linnean

Society for the specimen from which his description is taken, and as the *T. Matoni* of the Linnean Transactions is the only bird to which that description could apply, there remains an almost certainty of the identity of the specimens.

Such are the grounds upon which we have ventured to restore an old name to this species. We shall now describe the specimens in our possession. The general length will be from 10 to 11 inches. The upper parts are bright yellowish-green, except on the nuchal collar which appears a mark running through the whole of this genus; in this part as well as upon the throat, breast, and belly, the feathers are of a a bright yellow, with a broad tip of green, which gives a regularly barred appearance. In some specimens the yellow is tinged with crimson, generally predominating on the throat and sides of the nuchal band: on the throat the green bars are broader, and, when the feathers lie close, nearly conceal the yellow bases. In some specimens, the crown is tinged with ultramarine blue; the vent and under tail-coverts are green, without any bars of yellow. The three first quills have a narrow edging of pale yellowish-white; the inner webs are black, each, as well as the secondaries, having a crimson patch, which forms, when the wing is closed, a diagonal bar. On the first quill the patch is indicated by a very slight indication only, and it increases progressively in size and breadth with the quills; the feathers in the axillæ and under coverts are very rich crimson, of a much deeper shade than the bar; the tail does not differ in form from the allied species, and is of a reddish-yellow underneath; the tarsi are short, and, with the feet, are a bluish grey; the bill is yellowish-red.

Trichoglossus haematodus.

Trichoglossus haematodus.

Trichoglossus Swainsonii.

Trichoglossus Swainsonii.

TRICHOGLOSSUS HÆMATODUS, *Swainson:*

MOLUCCA PARRAKEET.

TRICHOGLOSSUS SWAINSONII, *nobis:*

BLUE-BELLIED PARRAKEET.

PLATES CXI. & CXII.

T. hæmatodus. Viridis, capite purpurascente-azureo nucha flavescente; *subtus coccineus, plumis purpurea fascia marginatis.*

T. Swainsonii. Viridis, capite purpurascente-azureo nucha flavescente; *subtus, coccineo flavoque latè fasciatus; abdomine medio purpureo.*

(The Synonyms at the end of the description.)

We are indebted to Mr Swainson for a specimen of the true Molucca Parrakeet, and he has also been so kind as to transmit for our use, his examination of the species which have been confounded together, and whose synonyms have been so mingled, as to render the task of unravelling them one requiring great labour and research; and we have judged it best (as indeed we have done on other occasions) to print the remarks as they were received, which will most correctly convey their author's meaning. According to these observations, it will appear that the correctness of the surmises of Mr Vigors and Dr Horsfield, regarding the difference of the New Holland birds from the Linnean *Ps. Hæmatodes*, has been now fully established, and that the Molucca birds only have a just title to that specific appellation. This being the case, those from New Holland would be nameless altogether; and in supplying that want, we have thought a tribute to the honour of Mr Swainson was only just, after

the pains and extensive examination that he had bestowed in clearing this matter up. We shall now give this gentleman's remarks, and, in conclusion, shall mention the distribution of the principal markings of these two beautiful species, that they may hereafter be more easily discriminated.

"That we should now, for the first time, characterize as a distinct species, a bird not only pre-eminently beautiful in its own lovely family, but so remarkably common, as to be known to every ornithologist, is not a little surprising.

The result of almost every investigation into a doubtful point, more especially in regard to specific distinctions, is calculated to increase that general mistrust which must always be entertained of zoological compilations, and to heighten our caution in adopting the opinions of any writer before they have been verified by our own examination. The disentanglement of synonyms is not the most agreeable duty of a naturalist, either as regards himself or those whose works he may be called upon to criticise, nor are such details very inviting to the general reader. In cases, however, like the present, where the errors are so complicated, as to involve the correct nomenclature of no less than three conspicuously beautiful birds, one of which must be possessed by almost every collector, we feel compelled to investigate their scientific history.

There are *two* distinct species which, under the name of *Hæmatodus*, have been confounded by several methodists, while others include a *third*. As the authority of LINNÆUS is always cited for this name, our first business is to ascertain which of these species was so designated by the great Swede.

In the interval between the publication of the 12th edition of the *Systema Naturæ* and the *Mantissa Plantarum*, LINNÆUS discovered his error in overlooking several birds described in the "Gleanings" of our celebrated countryman EDWARDS; for although that volume was published in 1758, and the last edition of the *Systema Naturæ* appeared in 1767, I can trace no reference by LINNÆUS to the 232d plate of EDWARDS prior to that in the *Mantissa Plantarum*, printed in 1771. At the end of this botanical work, now become scarce, are the characters of a few birds; and here, for the first time, we find a *Psittacus hæmatodus* described in the following words:—

> "Psittacus macrourus viridis, pectore rubro, facie cœruleo.
> Psittacus pectore rubro, *Edw.* av. 45. t. 232.
> Psittacus Amboinensis varia, *Briss.* av. 4. p. 364.
> Habitat in Amboina. Corpus mediæ magnitudinis. Torquis lutea."

Now, on referring to these authorities, quoted by LINNÆUS, it appears very evident that they relate to two very different birds, that of BRISSON being expressly described as having the breast feathers "bordées de bleu *foncé*;" a peculiarity which is noticed by LINNÆUS, but which does not belong to the bird described by EDWARDS. So far, therefore, nothing can be clearer; and there can be no doubt that this is the true *Hæmatodus* of LINNÆUS.

Not long, however, after the discovery of these two species, another still more beautiful came to the hands of BUFFON, and was immediately figured on the 743d table of the Planches Enluminées, under the name of *Perruche des Moluques*. Now, it is very clear that BUFFON, or whoever selected the subjects for delineation, considered this bird, *in the first instance*, as a distinct species, since it is thus distinguished by a different name. Unfortunately, however, by abandoning this belief, BUFFON committed a double error, and laid the foundation of all that confusion which ensued. In the text of his work *, he not only calls this bird a variety of his *Perruche d'Amboine* (Pl. Enl. 61.), but associates both with the Red-breasted Parrakeet of EDWARDS; thus confounding all three under the general denomination of *Le Perruche à face bleue*.

Soon after, LE VAILLANT commenced his noble work upon this family: he perceived one of BUFFON'S errors, but not the other. He points out, apparently with great accuracy †, the peculiar characters of the Red-breasted Parrakeet of EDWARDS; but he follows BUFFON in considering the two Parrots, figured in 61st and 743d plate of the *Pl. Enl.*, as varieties of the same species. This is clearly a mistake: the first has the breast crossed with squamulate lines of greenish-black or purple, while the belly is green; the other is *without* these lines, and the belly is blue. This mistake is still more extraordinary, when we find that LE VAILLANT actually alludes to these very distinctions; but he views them as merely sexual, and overlooks the inference, that, if he was *right* in so doing, the bird he calls the *female* of his *Perruche à tête bleue* must be the female of BUFFON'S *Perruche d'Amboine*, these two, and these *only*, being marked on the breast with scale-like lines.

Two questions thus arise: First, Whether the *male* of LE VAILLANT'S *Perruche à tête bleue* (Pl. 24.) is the same species as the *Perruche des Moluques* of the

* Ed. Sonnini, vol. xxvii. p. 187.

† Not having a specimen of the species described by EDWARDS (the Capistratus of KUHL) before me, I am obliged to use this qualified expression; concluding of course that M. LE VAILLANT, and those who have followed him, are right in viewing it as distinct.

Pl. Enl. pl. 743? and, secondly, Whether both these are specifically distinct from the New Holland bird, the Blue-bellied Parrakeet of BROWN (Ill. of Zool. Pl. 7.).

On the first question we can only form our conclusion from books; since we have not been able to hear of, much less to see, even one Molucca bird in the British collections. There does not, however, appear any difference whatever between the figure of the Pl. Enl. 743, and the *description* given by LE VAILLANT of the male *Perruche à tête bleue* (Hist. des Perr. i. page 74.); both agree in not indicating any squamulate lines on the breast, and in representing the blue on the belly as occupying a small space. LE VAILLANT'S words are: "On remarque *entre les cuisses* une belle tache de bleue violet, qui descend jusqu'au bas-ventre." Now, this does not exactly agree with his own admirable and exquisite figure, designed by BARRABAND, at Pl. 24., for here the blue spot occupies *all the lower half of the body* beneath *as well* as between the thighs.

The second question is, whether the *P. à tête bleue, male,* of LE VAILLANT, Pl. 24, the *Perruche des Moluques* of BUFFON, and the Blue-bellied Parrot of BROWN, are specifically the same? Here again we feel incapable of deciding from specimens, since, so far as we can learn, *not one of these* Molucca birds occur in the London collections. If LE VAILLANT drew his description from an undoubted Indian example,—a fact, be it observed, which he does not state; and if he has faithfully detailed *all* its peculiarities (which, from his usual accuracy, may fairly be inferred), it follows, that the *only* difference between the Molucca and the Australian specimens, consists in the greater space occupied by the blue on the body of the latter than on that of the former. The justness of a specific distinction, founded *only* upon this circumstance, would be questionable; while, as it is virtually denied by LE VAILLANT'S plate, we must, for the present, consider the three figures as representing one species; that in LE VAILLANT'S work being, in fact, as beautiful and as accurate a representation of the New Holland bird as it is possible to design.

When once an error in nomenclature is committed, it almost always leads to others; and so it proved in LE VAILLANT. For no one can doubt, who goes into the investigation, that the bird which he terms the *female* of his *Perruche à tête bleue,* figured in the 25th plate, is not the true *Hæmatodus* of LINNÆUS, the *Perruche variée d'Amboine* of BRISSON, and the *Perruche d'Amboine* of BUFFON, (Pl. Enl. 61.). All these agree in having the belly *green,* and the breast lineated with dark blue; thus verifying the words of LINNÆUS, "pectore rubro facie cœruleo."

Messrs HORSFIELD and VIGORS, in their Account of the Birds of New Hol-

land, appear to have fallen into further mistakes. That no misapprehension may arise, I think it better to transcribe what these gentlemen have said upon the subject.

"Although, according to general custom, we have referred our New Holland birds of this species to the *Psitt. hæmatodus* of LINNÆUS, we have strong doubt as to their being the same species. It is not, however, in our power at present to make any decisive observations on this point, as we have not been able to procure a sufficient number of authentic specimens of the Molucca birds from whence LINNÆUS's original description was taken, to compare with our Australian specimens. We have also to add, that a bird agreeing with the above description of the female of this species, which we have marked with a note of doubt, was brought from New Holland, and presented to the Society as the female of the Blue Mountain Parrot. This bird accurately accords with LE VAILLANT's figure of the female of the *Perruche à tête bleue*. We are of opinion, however, that it will prove to belong to a very distinct species."

Upon this passage we are obliged to remark, that the writer has altogether mistaken the species of "these Molucca Birds from whence LINNÆUS's original description was taken," since to this species the "supposed female" above mentioned unquestionably belongs. It fully and perfectly agrees with the original description of LINNÆUS, and with no less than three specimens of "these Molucca birds" in our possession, with which it has been compared. It is correctly stated, in fact, to "agree accurately with M. LE VAILLANT's figure of the female of the *Perruche à tête bleue*, which figure, as we observed, is beyond all doubt *the true Hæmatodus* of LINNÆUS. But another question of no small interest arises out of this passage, namely, What is that species (mistaken by the writer for the Linnean *Hæmatodus*) of which a "*sufficient number*" of authentic specimens could not be procured; and where can one of these specimens be seen? It cannot be either of the three which preceding writers had confounded with the Linnean *Hæmatodus*, since they are all alluded to under other names. It must consequently be a *fourth*, and in all probability a new species, the publication of which will tend much to verify the accuracy of the article, and be an important addition to these "Illustrations."

Adopting the appropriate generic name of *Trichoglossus*, given by Mr VIGORS and Dr HORSFIELD to this group, I am yet obliged to express my dissent from all the circular arrangements that have been published respecting this family. *Trichoglossus*, in my opinion, is only a natural group when it includes *Brotogeris, Vig.*; while the circle in which it is placed is purely artificial. Analysis will demonstrate

its connexion to the most remote or termirostral division of the family, where it constitutes one of the typical groups.

I must not here omit to express my gratitude to that accomplished traveller and zealous ornithologist M. LESSON, for his disinterested liberality in presenting me with three specimens of the true *Hæmatodus*, collected by himself either at Amboyna, or at the Molucca Islands.

In accordance with the foregoing observations, the synonyms of the two species will stand thus; original authorities being alone consulted."

" 1. Trichoglossus hæmatodus, *Swains.*

Psittacus hæmatodus, *Linnæus*, Mantissa Plantarum, p. 524, omitting synonyms.
Psittaca amboinensis varia, *Brisson*, Synop. Orn. ii. p. 141, do. do.
Le Perruche variée d'Amboine, *Brisson*, Orn. vol. iv. p. 364, do. do.
Perruche d'Amboine, *Buffon*, Pl. Enl. No. 61.
Le Perruche à tête bleue, *Le Vaillant*, Hist. des Pers. i. pl. 25, *female.*
Trichoglossus hæmotodus " fœm. ? Pectore coccineo, azureo-fasciato," *Horsfield* and *Vigors*, Linn. Trans. vol. xv. p. 289."

2. Trichoglossus Swainsoni, *Jardine* and *Selby.*

Perruche des Moluques, *Buffon*, Pl. Enl. No. 743?
Le Perruche à tête bleue, *male*, *Le Vaillant*, Hist. des Pers. i. pl. 24.
Blue-bellied Parrakeet, *Brown*, Ill. of Zool. pl. 7.
———— Parrot, *White*, Voyage to New South Wales, plate at p. 140.
Trichoglossus hæmatodus, *Horsfield* and *Vigors*, Linn. Trans. vol. xv. p. 289, omitting synonyms.

1. Agithalos Smithii. 2. A. pendulinus.

1. Ægithalus Smithii. 2. Æ. pendulinus.

ÆGITHALUS SMITHII, *NOBIS.*

DR SMITH'S PENDULINE.

PLATE CXIII. Fig. 1.

Æ. supra olivaceus, subtus flavescens, fascia frontali obscura, genis juguloque albis.

Ægithalus Smithii, *Sir W. Jardine* in Journ. of Nat. and Geog. Science, N. S. vol. i. p. 212.

ÆGITHALUS was some years since proposed by Mr VIGORS, to characterize the form exhibited by the Penduline Titmouse, *Parus pendulinus* of authors, at this time the only individual known to exist. We are now indebted to Dr SMITH for a second species from Southern Africa, which has been dedicated as a testimony of regard to its discoverer.

The Pendulines differ from the true Titmice chiefly in the form of the bill, which is slender, nearly straight, runs to a sharp point at the tip, and in general form resembles considerably that of the genus *Carduelis*, to the members of which group, particularly the Siskins, it appears somewhat allied in manners; and we question much if its future station will be found among the *Pipridæ*, where Mr VIGORS now places it. We are ignorant of the habits of our present species;—that of Europe frequents marshy places, building a suspended nest, in which it resembles the Bearded Titmouse (*P. Biarmicus*), one which also varies considerably from the true *Parian* type.

The length of this species is about three inches and a half; the bill bluish black; upper parts of the plumage deep brownish oil-green; the feathers on the forehead are black, with narrow white tips, and form a dark narrow frontal band; the wings are light brown, the feathers with pale edges; the tail is of the same colour. The form

appears to have been more rounded than in the type of the genus, but some of the feathers being wanting, it cannot be exactly ascertained. The texture is also less rigid; the cheeks and throat are white; the breast, belly, and vent, rich honey-yellow; the feet and legs are blackish grey, and of considerable strength.

ÆGITHALUS PENDULINUS, *Vigors.*

EUROPEAN PENDULINE.

PLATE CXIII. Fig. 2.

P. capite nuchaque griseis, auriculis nigris, dorso secundariisque castaneis, remigibus rectricibusque brunneis marginibus pallidis; subtus albus rubido tinctus.

Parus pendulinus, *Linn. et auctorum.*
Penduline Titmouse and Languedoc Titmouse, *Lath.*
Mésange remiz, *Temm.* Man. vol. i. p. 300.

We have figured this already known species as a companion to that from Africa, and also to represent at once all the known forms of a yet very small group of birds. In our description of *Æ. Smithii*, we mentioned our idea that we could not agree with Mr Vigors in placing this species among the *Pipradæ*; on the other hand, we cannot decidedly mark a place for its arrangement, not having had opportunities of examining in sufficient detail, those groups to which we would think it related by affinity.

The European or common Penduline, inhabits the south of France, Italy, Poland, and Russia and Siberia. It does not, however, appear anywhere to be very plentiful, and we are not aware of any detailed account of its manners or general habits, but from the accounts which have been gained, it frequents marshy places, building a suspended nest, and agreeing to a certain extent with the Bearded Titmouse. In length it is about 4 inches, the general form more slender and elongated than

among the Titmice. The bill is slender and attenuated, with a very narrow frontal band; the space between the eyes, the bill, and the auriculars is black; the head and back part of the neck a pale grey. The back and scapulars chestnut brown, and a decided marking is formed between the junction of these two colours. The throat is white; the rest of the under parts a rich reddish white, darkest on the breast, where the feathers are nearly of a brown colour, having the tips very light, in the same manner as the common Redpole during its summer dress. The wings and tail are dark blackish wood-brown, feathers edged with white, very broadly on the secondary quills and base of the tail feathers; the tarsi and feet are short and strong.

Gracculus tenuirostris.

Gracculus tenuirostris.

GRACAULUS TENUIROSTRIS, *NOBIS.*

SLENDER-BILLED GRACAULUS.

PLATE CXIV.

G. griseus, loris tectricibusque narium nigris; remigibus, secundariis, scapularibus nigris etiamsi marginibus pallidè griseis, cauda subfurcata; rectricibus duobus mediis griseis, apicibus nigro maculatis, reliquis nigris griseo terminatis, griseo exteriorum tertio longitudinis æquanti.

Gracaulus tenuirostris, *Sir W. Jardine* in Jour. of Nat. and Geog. Science, No. iv. N. S. p. 211.

THE specific name has been applied to this species, as characteristic of the slender and more than usually attenuated bill; though in other respects it has a perfect resemblance with its congeners.

The exact length is 10 inches; that of the bill to the extremity of the rictus, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The space between the eye and the nostril is clothed with thick and strong bristly feathers of a deep black colour, which lie over and cover the nostrils more than in the typical species. The entire plumage of the body is a rich blueish grey, of a duller shade on the under parts, and on the chin and cheeks approaching to blackish grey, which forms an indistinct band of that colour above the eyes The quills, secondaries, and scapulars are black; the latter with broad, the former with narrow, clear greyish margins. The tail contains twelve feathers; the two centre ones are of the same colour with the body, and have the shafts, as well as a round spot at the ends surrounded by a narrow margin of greyish-black; the next four feathers become gradually longer, and give the form of a slight fork; they are black, with a narrow margin of grey at the tips; the last on each side, nearly half an inch shorter than the longest, are also black, but have a large oblong patch of grey at the ends. The stiff feathers

on the rump of this individual are remarkably abundant, forming a complete pad, and possess an equal pointedness and rigidity with those of the African species. They are in this respect at variance with M. TEMMINCK's description of the genus in the letter-press to his Planches Coloriées, where he remarks, that the species from Asia, New Holland, and the islands of the South Pacific are similar in plumage to those of Africa, except in the feathers on the rump, which, though thick and downy, want the stiff and sharp points. We may add, that in all the species in our possession, from both Asia and New Holland, there appears little difference in the construction of these feathers, the smallest and weakest even possessing them of equal strength and rigidity to those of Africa.

Vanius melanoleucus.

Lanius melanoleucus.

LANIUS MELANOLEUCUS, *NOBIS.*

PIED SHRIKE.

PLATE CXV.

L. niger, scapularibus, uropigio, hypochondriis fasciaque remigium albis; plumis capitis, colli jugulique elongatis, acuminatis; cauda longissima.

Lanius melanoleucus, *Sir W. Jardine,* Edin. Journ. of Nat. and Geog. Science, N. S. vol. i

THREE specimens of this elegant and curiously formed shrike were some time since received from our valued South African correspondent Dr SMITH. The accompanying notes mention that "they were killed in the vicinity of the Orange River, and that nothing was known of their history." From the latter circumstance we may conclude that they are of considerable rarity; and, though anxiously asked for, no specimens have been included among the numerous species we have since received from that country.

In the true and typical shrikes, taking *Lanius excubitor* of Europe, and the African *L. collaris,* as examples, we have a somewhat robust form; the bill strong, considerably hooked, and possessing a prominent notch,—the latter being in strict analogy with the more noble falcons; wings rather powerful, yet shewing, by the form and gradation of the quills, that they are not adapted for either very rapid or lengthened flight; the tail lengthened, regularly graduated, and generally containing twelve feathers, of which the centre two are longest. In the species now before us, all these characters are very strongly pourtrayed; the shrike-like form is developed to its utmost extent, and, although we might be inclined to use this species as the type of a new form among the *Laniadæ,* were more assimilating species known, we do not now feel justified in separating it as an individual. That which

most nearly resembles it, is the *Lanius corvinus;* but in this the strength of the bill is very inferior. It also, at first sight, strongly reminded us of the *Lanius Leverianus* (*Bethyllus*, Cuv.), in the lengthened tail, and the pied plumage, with the sharp and lengthened form of the feathers on the head and neck, a peculiarity not met with in the true *Lanii*, where the whole plumage is rather soft and downy. At a little distance, and when on the wing, it must resemble our common Magpie, which the manner of perching, and the motion of the tail, among the Shrikes, may tend to increase. As minute a description as possible of this curious bird is subjoined, and we would anxiously recommend the investigation of its habits to the Ornithological Members of the South African Institution.

The entire length of the skin is 18½ inches, of which the tail measures 12 inches; the bill is strong, and bending towards the tip, with the notch very prominent; the head, neck, back, under parts, and tail, rich glossy black; the feathers on the head, neck, throat, and upper part of the breast, rather lengthened, of a pointed or hackled form, like those of the common Starling. On the upper parts, they are glossed with green, on the throat, and fore part of the breast, with a coppery or purplish lustre; the rump is greyish-white, which extends also upon the sides, and under the wings, where one-half of some of the webs are black, giving a streaked or dashed appearance of black and white. The feathers on the sides are more than usually elongated and puffy; the scapulars are pure white, and join the grey feathers of the rump when the wings are closed, forming, as it were, a crescent-shaped band across the body; the secondaries are black with white tips: the quills are also black, the tips with a white spot, commencing upon the third, and increasing in size, with the progression of the quills; at the base they are crossed with a white bar of about 1½ inch in length, which extends over both webs, except in the first, where it is confined to the inner one. The tail consists of twelve feathers; the ten first gradually progressing in length, at the rate of about 1¼ inch; the eleventh and twelfth, or center ones, exceed the rest by 3½ inches; the four longest feathers are hollow underneath, and, when the tail is closed, lie entirely over each other, covering the rest, and making the tail appear very long and slender. The feet and legs are remarkably strong. One of the specimens sent is fortunately a young bird, evidently in the state of first moult, or about four or five months old. In this the general colour is of a brownish tinge, the feathers tipped with a paler margin; those of the head and neck of the usual form, not pointed and elongated as in the adults. The white parts of the plumage in the adult, are here of a dull reddish brown; the bill has not attained its full bend, and the very strong notch is not fully developed.

Picus Himalayensis.

Picus Himalayensis.

PICUS HIMALAYENSIS, *NOBIS.*

HIMALAYAN WOODPECKER.

PLATE CXVI.

P. supra niger, subtus flavo-griseus ; pileo crissoque coccineis, scapularibus albis.

THIS species, which we have alluded to before, is also most interesting in regard to the analogy of forms in a tropical and temperate, or rather northern climate. In size and colouring it most closely resembles our *Picus major*, and may easily be mistaken for it. An accurate comparison of the two, however, puts the matter at rest, and shews as much difference as we find in the *P. squamatus* of the present Number, and the Green Woodpecker of Great Britain. The whole markings are different, but the most apparent, at a first view, are the difference in the form of the bill, the comparative shortness of the wings, the large patch of white on the shoulders, and the different colour of the tail : we may also add the white streak above the eye. It was received from the same source as the specimen represented on Plate 108, and was shot near that locality, at an elevation of about 6500 feet. The manners were also similar; its abodes the woody mountain ranges, principally where the cedars and oaks abounded.

The crown of the head is crimson, having the bases of the feathers black, which gives somewhat of a streaked appearance ; the latter colour also predominates on the front, and before the eyes. A streak of black extends from the base of the lower mandible, in an irregular line down the side of the neck. The whole back of the neck and back are black ; that colour extends or juts out under the auriculars, and joins the line upon the side of the neck. The under parts are a yellowish-brown,

paler on the throat, and change to bright crimson on the crissum. The greater wing coverts are pure white, and form a patch of that colour on the shoulders, some of the feathers are edged with black. The secondaries are black, the quills deep brown, with square white patches on both webs. The tail, except the three outer feathers, are pure black, the third from the outside is tipped with yellowish-white, the second tipped, and, with the outer web, yellowish-white; the first barred with black. The bill and legs are bluish-black. The total length is ten inches, a little less than the species of this country.

Parus · Afer.

1. Male. 2. Female.

Parus Afer.
1. Male. 2. Female.

PARUS AFER, *Latham.*

AFRICAN TITMOUSE.

PLATE CXVII. Fig. 1. Male. 2. Female.

Mas.—P. capite, lateribus nuchæ, gula, pectore caudaque nigris chalybeo nitore; genis, lateribus colli medioque nuchæ albis; dorso abdomineque griseis; alis brunnescentibus, plumis marginibus pallidioribus.

Fœm.—Capite, pectore, caudaque brunneo-nigris, genis medioque nuchæ albis, subtus pallidior.

Black-breasted Titmouse, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. vol. vii. p. 266.
Parus afer, Ind. Orn. vol. ii. p. 564.—*Gm. Linn.* vol. i. p. 1010.

We have been induced to figure this strongly formed Titmouse, to shew the distinctions existing between this genus and *Ægithalus*, which was represented on Plate 113, and also as a species not very clearly known. The principal difference will be found in the much more robust form, and in the shape of the bill. In our present genus, however, there are several modifications of form: in one species the bill is remarkably short, hardly exceeding the length of the frontal feathers, and almost concealed by them; in another it is much more slender and pointed. In some we have a great development of tail, and in another we have that member assuming a forked shape. In geographical distribution, they range over the world, South America and New Holland excepted: in the former no species has yet been found; in the latter country we have it represented by *Pardalotus*. They are more numerous in temperate and even northern climates, than near the tropics,—the greater number, both as to species and individuals, extend over Europe. In their habits they are all active, constantly in motion, hunting after their insect prey among the mossy branches,

and often displacing immense pieces of moss or decaying wood, in their search, so much so as to astonish the beholder at their power.

The male of our species has the crown of the head deep bluish-black, which separates in a fork at the occiput, and runs down on each side of the back of the neck. The throat, breast, centre of the belly and tail are of the same colour. The remaining under parts and back are a rich bluish-grey. The wings are brown, and have the coverts and secondaries deeply margined with pale brownish-white: the tail is tipped, and the outer web of the outer feathers edged with white: the legs and feet are bluish-black. In the female the black of the head and breast have a slight tinge of brown, and want entirely the rich blue lustre. The grey parts of the back and breast are brown, paler underneath.

We are indebted to Dr SMITH for several specimens, and those which we have now figured.

We also refer this species to that described with accuracy so far by Dr LATHAM; but, to judge from the very short descriptions given of both this and another from the same country, the *P. capensis* of that author, they seem a good deal allied. Of the last we do not possess a specimen, and cannot therefore decide regarding them. We have little hesitation, however, in keeping those now represented agreeably to the synonyms we have given.

The Plate given by SONNERAT of *P. capensis*, has no resemblance to our bird.

Passer Indicus.
1 Male. 2 Female.

Passer Indicus.
1. Male. 2. Female.

PASSER INDICUS, *NOBIS.*

INDIAN SPARROW.

PLATE CXVIII.

Mas.—P. capite cinerascente, tæniâ ante oculos, gulâ juguloque nigris, genis albis nigro marginatis, superciliis, torque nuchali rufo-castaneis, dorso nigro, rufo-castaneo vario, fascia alarum albida, remigibus fuscis rufo-marginatis, abdomine albido, europygio brunneo-cinerascente, pedibus ochreis; longitudo corporis 5½ pollices.

Fœm.—Supra luteo-cinerascens maculis fuscis varia, subtus albido-flavescens, superciliis luteis.

We have ventured to give the above specific appellation to a bird we received with a large assortment of other skins from Continental India, a short time since. In that country it represents our common domestic Sparrow, to which it bears a very close resemblance, and with which species, indeed, it appears hitherto to have been considered as identical, and as such was sent to us by our correspondent. In the notes which accompanied the package, and which prove to be very interesting, not only from the detail given of the peculiar habits and manners of the different birds transmitted to us, but as containing also a curious account of the superstitious notions entertained towards many of them by the natives, and their connexion with the mythology of the Hindoos, he merely says of it, "I send you, according to desire, a pair of our Sparrows. All I can remark is, that they are not so good a breed as yours. The habits of the birds are exactly the same in both countries; perhaps these are more impudent and familiar. The rich Mahomedans," he adds, "eat great quantities of them, and consider them very strengthening." After comparing these skins (a male and female) with several individuals of both sexes of our own species, we are

inclined to consider them as actually distinct, and not as a variety of the European Sparrow, which, we may here be allowed to observe, is considered to be restricted in its geographical distribution to the northern parts of Europe. In the disposition of the colours and markings of the males of the two kinds, there is certainly a near resemblance, but not more so than we find in closely allied species of other genera. The Indian bird is much smaller in all its proportions, and the under parts of the body, instead of being of an ash-grey, or cinereous colour, are nearly white, having only a slight tinge of sienna yellow; the lower part of the back and rump are also much redder, and the tail feathers are deeply margined with yellowish-brown. The female differs very considerably from the European, the whole of her plumage being much paler. The scapulars of the skin we received are also marked with a patch of reddish-brown, not possessed by the Common Sparrow, and the under parts of the body are of an uniform yellowish-white, without any tinge of the cinereous or smoke-grey, the prevailing tint of the abdomen and belly of our own species.

The following is a description of the Male and Female, represented of the natural size.

Length of the Male about 5½ inches. Crown of the head ash-grey, tinged with yellowish-brown; streak between the bill and eyes, chin, throat, and gorget, black; the feathers of the latter margined with yellowish-white; eyebrows and nuchal collar reddish-chestnut; upper back the same, varied with black; lower back and rump pale ash-grey, tinged upon the latter with chestnut-brown. Lesser wing coverts deep reddish-brown; the row of feathers next to the greater coverts with white tips, and form a bar across the wings; tail hair-brown, the feathers deeply margined with yellowish-brown. Under parts white, slightly tinged with sienna yellow. Legs and feet wood-brown.

The upper parts of the body of the Female are of a pale wood-brown, tinged with grey, and varied upon the back with spots of darker brown; the exterior webs of some of the scapulars are reddish-brown, forming a spot of that colour. Under parts yellowish-white; legs yellowish-grey. Length 5¼ inches.

Taudus Horsfieldii.

Timalia Horsfieldii

TIMALIA (?) HORSFIELDII, *Nobis.*

HORSFIELD'S TIMALIA.

PLATE CXIX.

T. supra brunnescente castaneus, subtus albus, abdomine crissoque ochraceo tinctis—tarsis pedibusque flavis.

We are indebted to Mr Wilson of the Edinburgh University for the skin of this bird. He received it in a miscellaneous package of birds from London, but was ignorant of its native country. As in the form and characters it appears to approach nearer the *Timalia* of Dr Horsfield than any other group, we have ventured to describe it in that genus, and have dedicated the species to the well known and scientific merits of its founder.

In general form it closely resembles its congeners, except in the plumage being of a finer texture, though it still maintains the separated or hairy look, and in the tail, which appears more developed than in the typical forms. It is of plain unobtrusive colours, above of a dull purplish hair-brown, the edges of the quills and secondaries only, reddish-chestnut. On the throat and breast pure silky white, tinged on the other lower parts with pale reddish-brown. The legs appear to have been bright yellow. The skin is about six inches and a half in length, and on the Plate it is represented as near as possible to the size of nature.

Timalia was separated from the Thrushes by Dr Horsfield, who met with the first species of it during his residence in Java. According to that naturalist, the characters which are peculiar to this genus, are "a great validity, vertical height, and compression of the bill in general; a smoothness and uniformity of the sides of the upper mandible, which incline gradually to a broad rounded back or culmen, having

a very minute notch; further, short rounded wings, robust tarsi, comparatively short and hooked claws, which, on the posterior toe, are double the size of those on the intermediate anterior toe."

The known species appear confined to the continent of India and her islands; on the Continent they are perhaps more thinly distributed.

Ibis melanocephalus.

Ibis melanocephalus.

IBIS MELANOCEPHALUS, *Stephens.*

BLACK-HEADED IBIS.

PLATE CXX.

I. albus, rostro, pedibus, loris ac regione circa oculos nudâ, nigris; capite nuchâque griseo-nigris, primis remigibus tribus apicibus nigris, secundariis extremis nigricante tinctis, haud laceris.

Ibis melanocephalus, *Stephens.*—*Shaw's* Zool. vol. xii. p. 23.—*Wägler,* Syst. Avi. vol. i.
Tantalus melanocephalus, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. vol. ii. p. 709.
Black-headed Ibis, *Lath.* Syn. Sup. p. 240.—*Shaw's* Zool. *ut supra.*

The Bird here figured, which we received lately from India, agrees so closely with the short descriptions given by Latham, of the *Tantalus melanocephalus* in the *Index Ornithologicus,* and the *Ibis melanocephalus* of Stephens, in his continuation of *Shaw's Zoology,* that we have not hesitated to quote these synonyms as actually belonging to it; for although a considerable difference apparently exists in the size of the bird described by these Authors, whose length is stated to be 21 inches, and that of our specimen which measures 27, this discrepancy may have, and in all probability has, arisen from their not taking into account the dimensions of the bill, whose length averages about 6 inches. In adverting to this difference, we must also not omit to remark, that no notice is taken of the black tips of the three first quill feathers, so conspicuous in our bird, or of the greyish-black upon some of the secondaries nearest the body. Such markings, however, may probably be indicative of sex or immaturity, and we feel inclined to the latter opinion; as we know that a similar distinction exists in a genus not far removed from the present, viz. *Platalea,* the young of the common species of which (*Platalea Leucorodia*), have, for the two first years,

some of the primary quills tipped with black. WAGLER, indeed, in a note upon the *Ibis melanocephalus*, in his *Systema Avium*, questions the distinction between it and the *Ibis macei*, another Indian species, with a naked head and neck, of which he thinks it may prove to be the immature state; but as this is only supposition, and has not yet been verified by actual observation, it must, until its history be further elucidated, remain under its present specific title. We may, however, be allowed to remark, that the clothing of the head and neck is different from the other parts of the body, the feathers being very soft, downy, and but thinly disposed. Our correspondent, in his notes upon its habits, states that it is not a common bird, and is generally seen singly on the sides of tanks, in company with Spoonbills. He adds, that they rest on high trees at night, that they appear to be emigrative species, and do not breed in that part of India. The bill and legs are black, as well as the lores and spaces around the eyes; the head, cheeks, nape, and back part of the neck, are blackish-grey, intermixed with a few white feathers. The rest of the neck is white, the feathers short, soft and downy; body and wings white; tips of the three first quill feathers, and part of the outer web, black; upper half of the rachis of each quill distinguished by a black mesial line; anterior half of three or four of the secondaries nearest the body blackish-grey. Bare space beneath the wings of considerable size. Length of the tarsus $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill 6 inches, and considerably arched; middle toe, including the claw, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

ERRATUM IN PART VI.

The specific name to Plate LXXXII should have been Catila instead of Calita; and the name of the Post-House Las Catilas.

The impression (in reverse) of this note can be detected, faintly visible, on the opposite page.

Astur atricapillus.

Astur atricapillus.

ASTUR ATRICAPILLUS, *Bonaparte.*

ASH-COLOURED OR BLACKCAP GOSHAWK.

PLATE CXXI.

A. pileo, auriculorum apicibus nigris, superciliis albis; dorso, alis caudaque plumbeis, subtus albescens, plumis nigro sparsis, rachibus nigris.

Ash-coloured or Blackcap Hawk, Falco atricapillus, *Wils.* N. A. Orn. pl. LII. fig. 3.
Falco palumbarius, *Bonap.* Synop. 28.
Autour royal, Falco regalis, *Temm.* pl. col. tab. 495.
Accipiter (Astur) atricapillus, North. Zool. ii. pl. 26. p. 39.
Astur atricapillus, *Bonap.* Osser. sulla seconda ediz. del Reg. Anim. del *B. Cuvier*, p. 33.—*Sir W. Jard.* edit. *Wils.* N. A. Orn. ii. p. 284.

In general form, the birds of this group are strong, but do not shew the firm and compact structure of the true Falcon. The wings are short and rounded, and present a considerable under surface, favourable to a smooth and sailing flight, which power is rendered more perfect by the lengthened and expanded tail. The tarsi and feet bear a relative proportion of strength to their bodies, and the claws are more than usually hooked and sharp; that of the inner toe is always equal to that of the hallux. Their favourite abodes are woods, or well clothed countries, where they build and rear their young, hunting for prey about the skirts. They are extremely active and bold; their flight is sailing in circles, or, when in search of prey, skimming near to the ground, about fences and brush, and darting at any thing, either on the ground or on wing, with great celerity. We have seen some of our native species pick up a bird, when flying near the ground, so rapidly, that the motion of stooping and clutching was hardly perceptible, and the flight continued, as if nothing had happened. During their higher flights, or when threading through a thick wood, which they do with great dexterity, the motions of the tail are perceived directing

their movements, and, in the latter case, is most conspicuously necessary. When perched at rest, the position is unusually erect; so much so, that the line of the back and tail is almost perpendicular. The plumage in the adults is often of a dark leaden colour above, with bars and crosses on the under parts; in the young, the upper surface assumes different shades of brown, while the markings beneath are longitudinal.

The genus *Astur*, of BECHSTEIN, has now been used for this form, and is generally synonymous with *Les Autours* of the French. MR SWAINSON, however, is inclined to make it rather a sub-genus of *Accipiter*, in which the Sparrow Hawks, and lesser species, have been placed. There is some difference in the construction of the tarsi, but the habits and general form are nearly similar. The common Sparrow Hawk of Great Britain will shew an example of the one; the European Goshawk, and our present species, that of the other.

The *Falco atricapillus* of WILSON has been confounded by all writers, except the PRINCE OF MUSIGNANO, in his review of CUVIER, and the authors of the *Northern Zoology*, with the Goshawk of Europe. WILSON expresses his doubt, from being unable to compare it with actual specimens. SABINE makes out the Arctic specimens to be identical. AUDUBON is of opinion, also, that they are identical; but from what I recollect of that gentleman's drawing, it must have been made from this bird: while TEMMINCK makes a new species altogether in his *Autour royal*, without noticing WILSON. We are indebted to MR GOULD of the Zoological Society of London, for our comparison of the American and European Goshawks, a beautiful specimen of the former having been procured, and sent down for our use, from which this Plate and description have been made. The length of the skin (that of a female) was about twenty-five inches. The crown of the head, and tips of the auriculars, deep bluish black, the former extending down the back in a paler shade until it mingles with the leaden gray colour of the whole upper parts; over each eye there is a white streak, which, with the space between the eye and rictus, and the white part of the auriculars, has a black streak along the rachis of each feather. The upper parts and tail are a dull uniform leaden colour, of a bluer shade than the same parts of the common Goshawk; the tail with only four dark bands. But the greatest and most perceptible distinction between the two birds, is in the marking of the breast and under parts, and it is so distinct as to be at once perceived. In the American species, the under parts are of a uniform pale grayish white, having the quill and centre of each feather black, forming a dark

streak. This extends to those in the middle of the belly, after which it is hardly visible ; every feather in addition is clouded transversely with irregular bars of gray. In the European bird, the markings are in the shape of two decided transverse dark bars upon each feather, with the shaft of the same colour, but not exceeding its own breadth,—each, as a whole, having a different appearance.

Corythaix Buffonii

Corythaix Buffoni.

CORYTHAIX BUFFONII, *Nobis.*

BUFFON'S TOURACOU.

PLATE CXXII.

Corpore viridi, (crista absque apice alba) dorso, uropigio, tectricibus majoribus minoribusque caudaque purpureis.

The Touraco, *Edw.* Glean. vol. i.
Le Touraco, *Buffon, Less.* Man. d'Orn. ii. 154.
Opætus Buffonii, *Le Vaill.* and *Vieill.* (auct. *Less.*)

The beautiful birds composing this genus, are all natives of the African forests; they feed on grain and fruits, and breed in the hollows of trees. The species which have been figured are three in number, and Mr Vigors has described a fourth, of which we have been unable to procure a specimen. The plumage in all is loose and unconnected, and green is the predominating colour. The head is always adorned with an ample rounded crest, which folds over and covers the base of the bill and nostrils.

We have no doubt that it was from the present species that Edwards drew his figure of the Touraco, one which now appears to be of considerable rarity, and whose native district in Africa seems to have been hitherto uncertainly ascertained, and we have been fortunate in obtaining for our collections the present specimen by the kindness of Mr Gould, who received it from Fernando Po.

In size, this species is rather less than the common *C. persa.* The eyes are surrounded with a naked red skin; immediately below this fringing, extending under the lower eyelid from the rictus to the auriculars, is a patch of deep black, thick, velvety feathers, and above them, at the anterior angle of the eye, a pure white patch of the same structure. The feathers forming the crest are more

recumbent than in *C. persa*, and want the white tip. The crest, neck, throat, breast, and belly, are yellowish grass-green, on the belly and vent changing to blackish green. The back, rump, greater and lesser wing coverts, and tail, rich purple, with greenish reflections, and having the edges of the feathers on the back bordered, as it were, with the latter colour ; the quills and secondaries are of the rich crimson common to the genus, bordered with a narrow edging of deep blackish brown.

Coracias cyanogaster.

Coracias cyanogaster.

CORACIAS CYANOGASTER, *Wagler.*

BLUE BELLIED ROLLER.

PLATE CXXIII.

C. cauda furcata cum rectrice laterali utrinque extima elongata; capite et collo totis pectoreque subvinaceo rufis, viridescente tinctis; ventre, lateribus abdominis, femoribus, uropigio, caudæ tectricibus superioribus ac inferioribus, alarumque superioribus omnibus saturate indico cæruleis, medio turcoso viridibus, apice nigris; dorso supremo scapularibusque fusco olivaceis, unicoloribus.

Le Rollier à ventre blue, *Le Vaill.* Ois. de Parad. (auct. *Wagl.*)
Coracias cyanogaster, *Wagl.* Syst. Av.

This beautiful Roller, as far as we can judge, is of comparative rarity; and, except in Vaillant's magnificent work on the Birds of Paradise, is unfigured. By Wagler, it is said to be a native of Java.

The head, neck, and upper part of the breast, are of a rich vinaceous white, with pale bluish reflections, according to the different lights in which the bird is placed; and when the plumage is looked directly along, it is nearly all of that shade. The centre of the back, and greater wing coverts, are a rich bistre brown; the belly, vent, and tail coverts, secondaries, and shoulders, very deep and rich bluish purple; the first quill, and the half of the others, and secondaries, blackish purple; the basal half, rich greenish ultramarine blue, forming a broad band in the inner side, and a narrow zigzag row on the outer side of the wing; the under wing coverts and axillaries, are of the same rich blue. The tail, of twelve rich ultramarine blue feathers, of which the eight centre ones are equal, the second from the outside slightly lengthened and acuminated, and the exterior exceeding the others by about an inch and a half of narrowed plume, scarcely exceeding the shaft in breadth. Total length of the bird, not including the elongation of the exterior tail feather, eleven inches and a half.

Ciconia umbellata.

Ciconia umbellata.

CICONIA LEUCOCEPHALA,* *Horsfield.*

VIOLET STORK.

PLATE CXXIV.

C. corpore violaceo-purpureo; vertice et occipite nigris, subæneo nitentibus; loris regione ophthalmica genisque nudis, fronte mento et toto collo plumis breviusculis, mollibus, albis dense obsitis; ventre infimo crisso rectricibus caudaque mediis albis.

Ardea leucocephala, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. ii. 699.
Violet Stork, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. ix. p. 54.
Heron Violet, *Buff.* pl. enl. 906.
Ciconia leucocephala, *Horsf.* Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 188.
Ciconia umbellata, *Wagl.* Syst. Av.

We received our specimen of this Stork from Java, through the attentions of Mr Armstrong. It is found also on the continent of India, and upon many of the East Indian Islands.

The bill is rich crimson; a space round the eyes and upon the sides of the neck, is nearly bare, being covered only with a few scattered hairs and feathers; the forehead and neck are yellowish white, and clothed with thick short downy feathers; the crown of the head, in the form of a round scalp, glossy greenish black; the rest of the plumage, except the tail, is rich glossy black, with rich green and purple reflections; the feathers on the front part of the breast hanging down, broadly tipped or truncated; whence Wagler has formed his new specific name, which, although perhaps more applicable, we have chosen to reject, preferring that formerly and long applied. The four exterior tail feathers are black, the centre ones pure white, and lie under those on the outside; legs, of the same rich colour with the bill.

* Wagler's name was engraved upon the Plate before we discovered our mistake.

Haematopus pallidus

Mamulefous pallidus.

125.

HÆMATOPUS ARCTICUS, *Jardine.*

ARCTIC OYSTER CATCHER.

PLATE CXXV.

H. capite, collo, superiore pectoris, dorso, alis, europigio, caudaque, nigris; abdomine, crisso tectricibus caudæ albis.

Pied Oyster Catcher, Hæmatopus ostralegus, *Wils.* N. A. Orn. pl. lxiv. et auctor.
Hæmatopus arcticus, *Sir W. Jardine's* edit. *Wils.* N. A. Orn. iii. p. 35. Note.

The Oyster Catchers of Europe and North America were considered identical by Temminck and modern ornithologists, until distinctions were pointed out by the Prince of Musignano, in his elaborate review of Cuvier's *Regne Animal.* That naturalist, however, has not farther characterized the American species, and we consider it as distinct from any which has been yet described. The following are the distinctive marks between it and that of Britain, with which it has been chiefly confounded. The bill appears generally to be more slender; the quills want the white band running in a slanting direction across, being in the American specimen entirely black; the secondaries in the American, except the first, are pure white; in the British specimen, each, except the three or four last, have a black mark near the tips, which decrease in size as they proceed. The whole interior surface of the wing is pure white; in the *H. arcticus* it is black, except where the white secondaries appear. In the British bird, the tail coverts and rump are pure white, the latter running upon the back, until it is hid by the scapulary and back feathers. In the American, the tail coverts only are white, forming, as it were, a band of that colour, interrupted by the black tip of the tail; the whole rump and lower part of the back, black.

For *H. niger*, and *leucopus*, it cannot be mistaken, and the *H. palliatus* of Temminck we have been unable to procure, but the brownish clothing of the upper

parts of this bird, which all its describers have been particular in mentioning, at once serve to distinguish it from the corresponding glossy black plumage of the American and European birds.

As they are allied in form, so they are in habit. They frequent low sandy beaches, feeding on the shell-fish during the recess of the tide, and resting while it flows. The Oyster Catcher of Europe is to be found on the sandy British coasts in immense abundance. All those which I have observed breeding, have chosen low rocky coasts, and deposit their eggs on some shelve, or ledge, merely baring the surface from any moss or other substance covering the rock. When approached, the parents fly round, uttering with great vehemence their clamorous note. We have never found them breeding on a sandy beach, though we have long observed these birds in situations fitted in every way for that kind of incubation, and have known them retire regularly to a distance, where they had the advantage of ledges or insulated rocks bounding the coast. A great many, both old and young birds, perhaps among the latter those of a late brood, are always to be found on the shore, and enliven the monotony of an extensive sand beach, with their clean and lively appearance, and their shrill notes. As the young begin to assemble the flocks increase; by the month of August, they consist of many thousands; and at full tide, they may be seen like an extensive black line, at the distance of miles. They remain at rest until about half tide, when a general motion is made, and the line is broken, as the different parties advance close to the water edge. After this they keep pace with the reflux, until the feeding banks begin to be uncovered, of which they seem to have an instinctive knowledge, when they leave their resting-place in small troops, taking day after day the same course. They are difficult to approach, but when one is shot, the flock will hover over it for some time, without heeding the intruder. During flight, they assume the < wedge shape, like ducks. They feed at night, when the tide is suitable, and are often very noisy. Mussels, and smaller shell-fish, crabs, &c. &c. are their common food.

Ortyx Montezuma

Ortyx Montezuma.

ORTYX MONTEZUMÆ, *Vigors, M.S.S.*

MONTEZUMA'S ORTYX.

PLATE CXXVI.

O. subcristata, capite duobis striis. 1ma, supra oculos alba; 2da, e naribus ad oculos ochraceo alba: supra brunnea, plumis dorsi per rachin longitudinaliter fulvo striatis pogoniis nigro fasciatis, tectricibus griseo brunneis nigro notatis; gula, striga e rictum ad auriculis auriculisque nigris, stria e basi maxillæ torque gulari albis; pectore abdomineque medio castaneo rubro, lateribus amborum, hypochondriis nigriscente griseis maculis albis guttatis, crisso nigro.

Ortyx Montezumæ, *Vig.* MSS. col. Zool. Soc.

This beautiful Ortyx enlivened the gardens of the Zoological Society of London, upon our first visit to them; on our second, some years after, we found it in the collection at Bruton Street, and took that opportunity of employing Mrs Gould to make the drawing from which the annexed Plate is engraved. The bird was received from Mexico, but the more exact locality was unknown.

The length is about eight inches, the proportions of the bill stronger than in either *O. Douglassii* or *Californica*. The eyes surrounded with white, beneath in the form of a narrow white line, above forming a broad streak, which passes backward behind the auriculars, and joins the gular collar in front; a second white mark extends from the gape, for about a quarter of an inch, leaving the centre of the throat black, and, running round the white as a margin forms a streak of black to the nostrils, beneath the white of the lower part of the eyes; and lastly, terminates in the black auriculars, and a streak under the eyes. The ground colour of the head and upper parts is yellowish brown: a streak from each nostril runs over the head, white at the commencement and inclining to chestnut as it reaches the occiput; the forehead, and space between this streak, and the white above

the eyes, are nearly black. The feathers on the occiput are slightly elongated, but not so much as to appear a crest, and those in the centre have a streak of chestnut along the shafts, which forms a line of that colour, running nearly to the crown. The back and tail coverts have a yellowish line along the shafts, bordered with black; the margins of the feathers are waved with black fasciæ; on the rump and centre of the back, the feathers are of a darker shade, and nearly without the centre line along the shaft, the wing coverts have a yellower tinge on the ground colour, the markings along the shafts very narrow, and the webs decidedly spotted with black, sometimes assuming the form of bars on the longest coverts. The centre of the breast and belly is deep chestnut, paler where it touches the nuchal collar; the sides of the breast, and belly, and the flanks, are deep blackish gray, the edges of the feathers marked with large round white spots; the white collar of the neck is bordered at its lower margin with black, and the spotting of the breast runs round almost upon the back, the spots there being smaller and fewer. The under tail coverts are deep black; the quill and tail seem to have been brownish black, with indistinct ochroceous markings, but from the species being kept in confinement they were partly lost. The bill and feet were deep bluish black.

Trichophorus tephrogenys.

Trichophorus tephrogenys.

TRICHOPHORUS TEPHROGENYS, *Nobis.*

GREY CHEEKED TRICHOPHORIS.

PLATE CXXVII.

T. supra castaneus, genis griseis, gula alba, pectore abdomine mediis flavescentibus, capite supra rufescens, rictu valide vibrissato.

Before describing the subjects of this and the following Plates, we insert Mr Swainson's remarks upon the genus and its affinities, from the second volume of the *Northern Zoology.* * "So closely are the genera *Trichophorus* and *Brachypus* united, that even in their typical examples, they can only be distinguished by very accurate observers. This affinity, moreover, is confirmed in a very singular way. The intelligent ornithologist, who with much judgment first characterized the genus *Trichophorus,* observes that *toutes sont des côtes occidentales d'Afrique ;* and subsequent writers, adopting this belief, have never thought of examining into its correctness. The fact, however, appears to be, that typical examples of this genus occur in the Indian Isles, and have been described as *Turdi* by some authors, and by Mon. Temminck are comprised in his artificial genus *Turdoides.*"

Though both Temminck and Swainson frequently mention their knowledge of several species of this interesting genus, neither, as far as we are aware, have individually characterized or described them. It is true that some have been described under *Lanius* and *Turdus,* by other authors, and in the more modern genus *Brachypus ;* but being unable to detect them, we have been obliged to apply new names, which will, of course, hereafter stand or fall, according to circumstances.

* Vol. ii. p. 153.

TRICHOPHORUS TEPHROGENYS.

The skin of this bird was purchased in London, and though we are uncertain of its locality, we suspect it to be Indian. In it we have the bill strong, bending, and rather dilated at the base, the rictus well furnished with strong bristles, the nuchal hairs of considerable length, the feathers on the rump thick and puffy, and the whole plumage approaching the texture of that of *Lanius*. The length of the skin is seven inches; the crown rufous olive, with the feathers distinctly marked; the neck and back of the same colour, but having a greater shade of olive, the tail and wing inclining more to a reddish brown. The cheeks, and before the eyes, are gray, the throat, nearly white; breast, belly, and vent, greenish yellow, nearly inclining to pure yellow in the centre. The tarsi are very short, and with the feet are brownish yellow.

Trichopteros brachypteroides.

Anthothreptes brachypodinides.

TRICHOPHORUS BRACHYPODIOIDES, *Nobis.*

BRACHYPUS-LIKE TRICHOPHORUS.

PLATE CXXVIII.

B. olivaceo-brunnescens subtus pallidior griseo tinctus, rostro debili vibrissis validis curtissimis.

From the general appearance and form of this bird to *Brachypus*, we have named it as above. The bill is weaker, and little dilated at the base; the rictorial bristles are short, but exceedingly strong, and the nuchal hairs short and fine. The total length of the skin, is eight inches and three-eighths; the colours of the plumage sombre and unobtrusive, wanting both the brighter hues of the *Brachipi*, and the freshness in the shades of the *Trichophori*. It is entirely of a dull olive, paler beneath, and on the throat and breast inclining to gray, while the belly and vent shades to a yellower tinge.

We are indebted for this *Trichophorus* to Dr Smith, who remarks, in his accompanying notes, that "it is not met with near Cape Town, though it is not unfrequent about the northern and eastern boundaries of the colony. It keeps concealed in the brush, and flies rapidly from the depths of one jungle to those of another."

Petrocincla ruficentris.

Petrocincla rufiventris.

PETROCINCLA RUFIVENTRIS, *Nobis.*

RUFOUS-BELLIED ROCKOUZEL.

PLATE CXXIX.

P. corpore supra, gula pectoreque griseo cæruleis, remigibus nigris pogoniis externis cæruleis: pectore, inferiore abdominis crissoque rufis.

We are indebted to Mr Erskine, of the Native Bengal Infantry, for this beautiful species from the Himmalayan district, and figure it as a good example of Mr Vigors' genus *Petrocincla.* The colours, and the distribution of them, the changes of plumage from the young to the adult, agree; and the habits of the birds, as far as we can learn, are similar to the species inhabiting Africa and Europe. The form may be said to belong to Africa, but seems to extend on the one side to southern Europe, and on the other to Alpine India: they frequent rocky and barren districts, and perform their motions with abruptness, pointing out, in this respect, and in their colouring, a representation of the *Phænicuræ* among the Warblers.

The only bird to which our specimen in any way approaches, is the *Turdus rufiventris* of Gould's Century; it, however, is of a very different size and proportions, and the throat and upper part of the breast are of the same colour with the upper parts, instead of the dull black represented by Mr Gould. It is, however, possible that these differences may have arisen from circumstances, as there is otherwise a strong resemblance, and we have therefore retained the specific name.

The total length of the skin, ten inches; all the upper parts, the throat, and higher part of the breast, are of a rich, but dull, cobalt blue. The tips of the feathers, in some parts, edged with a pale yellowish tinge, indicating, perhaps, a

partly immature state. The auriculars, and space in the front of the eyes, are black, and a stripe of the same colour stretches from the former upon the sides of the neck, gradually blending into the blue; the quills are black, with the base of the outer webs blue. The inner webs of the secondaries and greater coverts, also black. The whole of the remaining under parts, and axillæ, are rich sienna red.

Tregon Reinwardtii.

Treron Reinwardtii.

TROGON REINWARDTII, *Temminck.*

REINWARDT'S COUROUCOU.

PLATE CXXX.

T. capite nucha medioque pectoris flavescente viridibus; dorso uropigio tectricibus secondariisque cæruleo viridibus, his aureo fasciatis; gula abdomine crissoque flavis, cauda viridi nigra tribus rectricibus exterioribus apicibus albis.

Couroucou Renwardtii, *Temm.* pl. col. pl. 224.

We lately received a specimen of this beautiful *Trogon* from Java, in a considerable package of valuable skins from Mr Armstrong, to whom our collection is indebted for many interesting specimens. It will serve as an example of that division of the group, inhabiting the tropical forests of the old continent, where the bill is generally of less strength, and the toothing of its edges less marked, and where the whole shape of the birds is more lengthened and delicate, than in those of South America. The plumage of the group is loose, downy, and unconnected, long, and apparently capable of being puffed up, or raised, at the pleasure of the birds. The colours are generally two different shades of green, with strong metallic lustre above; and below, rich crimson, lakey pink, or yellow; but the most characteristic part of the colours, is the exquisitely beautiful pencilling of the shoulders and coverts, which in all are delicately crossed with clear and minute bars of a lighter tint from the ground. In some, the short tarsi are clothed with a delicate feathery fringe, standing out from the leg.

The length of our specimen was about twelve inches and a half; the head, back of the neck, and front of the breast, running downwards in a faint, dull,

yellowish green, in some lights appearing as if streaked with golden yellow; the shoulders, back, and rump, rich bluish green, with metallic reflection; the greater and lesser coverts and secondaries, of the same colour, but delicately crossed with distinct golden yellow bands. The throat, belly, and vent, lemon yellow, gradually shading into bright orange in the centre. The quills are dull black, having a narrow white margin on the outer edge. The six centre tail feathers are deep bluish green, with a rich reflection; the remaining three on each side are of the same colour, but have the tips, and the greater part of the outer web, white, giving a graduated appearance to the under side, which will be better understood from the Plate. The feet and bill are orange yellow.

Ramphocelus flamigerus.

Ramphocœlus flammigerus.

RAMPHOPIS FLAMIGERUS, *Nobis.*

SCARLET-RUMPED RAMPHOPIS.

PLATE CXXXI.

R. nigerrimus; inferiore dorsi, uropigio et tectricibus superioribus caudæ flammeis, rostro albescente, nitente.

The genus *Ramphopis* has been hitherto known to contain only two species, the *Tanagra Brazilia*, and *T. jacapa*, of Gmelin and Desmarest, both natives of tropical America, and from their beauty not uncommon in collections from that country. For the present splendid species, we are indebted to the attention of Mr Gould, who has forwarded a skin for our use, with a note that it was received from some part of the district upon the Columbia River.

The length of our skin, a male, is eight inches, and the whole plumage, with the exception of the lower part of the back and rump, is of a very intense rich black; the feathers on the head, approaching to a scaley, velvety structure, and lying well over the nostrils; the lower part of the back and rump, are rich shining scarlet, with the base of each feather white. The bill is powerful, the upper mandible white, the point black; the lower mandible of the shining silvery blue common to the genus, the base of the horny part reaching far upon the under jaw. The feet and tarsi are brownish black.

Emberiza erythropterus

Emberiza erythropterus

EMBERIZA ERYTHROPTERUS, *Nobis.*

RUFOUS WINGED CRESTED HYMMALAYAN BUNTING.

PLATE CXXXII.

E. niger, alis caudaque nigris, occipite cristata.

We owe our thanks to John Murray, Esq. of Murraythwaite, for a skin of this fine Bunting, received from his brother residing upon the Hymmalayan range. As far as we can discover, it is yet undescribed, and the marked characters of the colouring would render it a species comparatively easily made out.

The whole of the plumage, except the wings and tail, is rich black, with greenish reflections, and in the skin before us, with pale brown edgings to the feathers; the head is adorned with a crest of narrow and distinct feathers, of an inch in length, and which, in a state of repose, droops backwards; the wings and tail are pale rufous brown, having the tips of the feathers hair brown. The bill is of considerable strength, the palatial knob very apparent, and, with the legs and feet, is hair brown. Length of the skin, six inches and a quarter.

Tropidorhynchus corniculatus.

Tropidorhynchus corniculatus.

TROPIDORHYNCHUS CORNICULATUS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

KNOB FRONTED HONEY EATER.

PLATE CXXXIII.

T. capite superiori colli deplumatis, genisque mento, gula, superiore pectoris, griseo albis, fascia gulari brunnea separata plumis longis apiculatis compositis; nucha plumis densis brevibus, dorso remigibus caudaque griseis, cauda apice alba, corpore subtus albescens.

Tropidorhynchus corniculatus, *Vig. and Horsf.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. i. p. 324.

The birds composing this very curious genus of Messrs Vigors and Horsfield, are yet but little known, and we have only lately been able to see and examine one species, — that now figured, which seems to be the *T. corniculatus* of the Linnean Transactions; but we refrain from adding other synonyms, before an examination of the others. The Continental museums contain two or three additional species closely allied in size, plumage, and colouring, which have all been met with only in the Islands of the Southern Ocean. The bird now before us, is that from which the genus has been formed, and has been ranged among the *Meliphagidæ*, chiefly from the structure of the tongue, which is similar to those of less bulk and slender form, though the other parts of the bird exhibit forms stronger than those which are generally attributed to the group of the *Tenuirostres.*

In this, and in all the others which we have seen, the upper part of the head and neck is bare of feathers, and covered with a naked skin, extending to the nostrils, which appears to have been of a dull livid blue, though the dried specimen exhibits it of a black colour. Before the eyes, and surrounding the orbits, there are a few short downy feathers, and the occiput gives growth to a few scanty hairs.

TROPIDORHYNCHUS CORNICULATUS.

The chin and throat are covered with thick brown gray feathers, bending upwards on the bare skin, and separated from the plumage of the breast by a band of deep brown hairy plumage; the breast is covered, in a crescent form, with narrow lanceolate feathers, silvery grayish white, with deep brown shafts, the points directed towards the sides, and resting on a thick downy plumage, which covers the back of the neck, running upwards in a ridge towards the occiput; the whole presenting the appearance of a vulture in miniature, with its ruffed neck and livid head, rather than any similarity to the species with which it has been placed. The whole of the remaining plumage on the upper parts is brownish gray, the tail with a white tip; beneath, it is of a brownish white, darker on the breast; the wings are rather powerful, the third quill longest; the tail rather long and ample. Our specimen is from the continent of New Holland, and is in length fourteen inches.

1. Meliphaga atricapilla. 2. Meliphaga lunulata.

1. Meliphaga atricapilla. 2. Meliphaga lunulata.

MELIPHAGA ATRICAPILLA, *Nobis.*

BLACK HEADED HONEY EATER.

PLATE CXXXIV. Fig. I.

M. capite, genis, gula fasciaque lunulata in lateribus pectoris nigris; supra olivacea, subtus albus abdomine crissoque griseo flavoque tinctis, remigibus rectricibusque griseo olivaceis, pogoniis externis marginibus albis.

Black Headed Honey Eater, (not including var. a.) *Lath.* Gen. Hist. iv. p. 175.
Certhia atricapilla, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. sup. xxxvii.

MELIPHAGA LUNULATA, *Vigors and Horsfield.*

PLATE CXXXIV. Fig. II.

M. capite genis fasciaque lunulata in lateribus pectoris nigris, lunula alba in occipite, supra olivaceus, gula et inferiore corporis albis, abdomine crissoque griseis, remigibus rectricibusque olivaceis, pogoniis exterioribus remigium albis.

Black Crowned Honey-Sucker, *Lewin,* Birds of New Holland, pl. 24.
Meliphaga atricapilla, philedon cap negre, *Temm.* pl. col. 335, fig. I.
Meliphaga lunulata, *Vig. and Horsf.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 315.
Meliphaga Torquata, *Swains.* Zool. Illust. pl. 129.

The two birds which we have now figured, appear to be involved in some obscurity with regard to each other. The lower figure, bearing the synonymy of Temminck's Pl. Coloriées, is referred by that ornithologist to Latham's Black Headed Honey Eater, with which we disagree, as it entirely wants the lunulated

band on the hind head; and our bird at fig. II. also disagrees with Dr Latham's, in being entirely white on the throat, and all its under parts. In this state, then, we have marked some of our synonymy with a doubt, and have endeavoured to give as correct a representation as possible of the two birds before us. They both inhabit New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and the islands of the Southern Ocean. The specimens from which the above figures are taken, were received from Van Diemen's Land, by the attention of Mr Forster.

We have specimens of fig. II. also from New Holland, and the average length of our specimens is about five inches. The head and cheeks, in a line with the under mandible, are deep black, which extends down the sides of the neck, and advances forward on the breast, in the form of a streak or half pectoral band, dividing the white of the under parts from the olive green of the upper; from the exterior angle of each eye, surrounding the occiput, is a pure white lunulated narrow band, appearing a very prominent mark in the clear black of the head; the chin, throat, and entire under parts, are pure white, approaching to a grayish tinge on the belly and flanks; the upper parts are dull olive, extending over the coverts; the centre tail feathers, the outer edges of the exterior, and quills, are pure brown, with grayish white outer webs.

In fig. I. we find a great variation in the size of specimens, from five to six inches in length, the wings, tail, tarsi, &c. being in corresponding proportions. In this species, the whole head, cheeks, and throat, are deep black, without any occipital band, the colour extending, in the same manner as in the preceding, upon the sides of the neck and breast; the breast and under parts are white, of a yellowish gray on the belly and flanks; the upper parts are a yellowish olive; but the secondaries, coverts, and tail, are of a much grayer shade than the preceding; quills and outer tail feathers also are hair brown.

Oidemia perspicillata.

Œdemia perspicillata.

OIDEMIA PERSPICILLATA, *Fleming.*

GREAT BEAKED, OR SURF SCOTER.

PLATE CXXXV.

O. nigra, vertice nuchaque albis, rostrum macula nigra pone nares. — (*Mas.*)

Oidemia perspicillata, *Flem.* Br. Anim. vol. i. p. 119. — *Shaw's* Zool. vol. xii. p. 219.
Anas perspicillata, *Linn.* Syst. i. 201, 25. — *Lath.* Ind. Orn. vol. ii. p. 847. p. 42. — *Wils.* Amer. Orn. vol. viii. p. 49. pl. LXVII. fig. I. male. — North. Zool. vol. ii. p. 449. No. 207.
Macreuse à large bec, ou marchand, *Temm.* Man. d'Orn. vol. ii. p. 853.
Black Duck, *Edw.* Glean. — *Penn.* Arct. Zool. vol. ii. 556. No. 483. — *Lath.* Syn. vol. vi. p. 499.
Great Beaked Scoter, *Steph. Shaw's* Zool. ii. p. 219. — *Selby's* Br. Orn.

We are induced to give a figure of this singularly marked Duck, not only as a very rare British visitant, but also as illustrative of the genus *Oidemia* of Dr Fleming, which he instituted for the reception of this and several other species, as the *O. nigra, O. fusca,* &c. the males of which are all distinguished by having the bill swollen at the base; in some, forming a prominent knob immediately in front; in others, as in the present, bulging out on each side, when separated by the entering angle of the forehead. The members of this group are all pelagic birds, and the constant inhabitants of the ocean, or interior saline seas, and are distinguished by the prevailing black colour of their plumage, occasionally varied with spots or small masses of white. In its affinities, the genus approaches closely to the genus *Hydrobates* of Temminck, and also to the Eiders (*Somateria* of Fleming) the passage to which, indeed, appears to be nearly effected by the species now under consideration, as the general form of the bill, and the deep entering angle of the forehead, are very similar to the corresponding parts of *Somateria mollissima.* The anatomy of the trachea, so far as we learn from Wilson's description, appears to resemble in its general character that of its congener, the *Oidemia fusca,* (Velvet Scoter,) consisting of a hard bony expansion immediately below the larynx, and another a little above the inferior larynx, which is flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

OIDEMIA PERSPICILLATA.

It is a native of North America, and very abundant in Hudson's and Baffin's Bays. Its food, like that of the rest of the genus, consists of bivalves, molluscæ, and crustaceæ, which it obtains by diving. It lives constantly upon the water, and from its braving, and seemingly delighting in the most impetuous surf, has in America obtained, as one of its trivial appellations, the name of the Surf Duck. It breeds on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and arctic countries, making a nest of roots, &c. which it lines with down, of as pure a texture as that of the Eider. The eggs are stated to be five or six in number.

The following is a description of the plumage of the adult male, as represented in our Plate:—Bill, from the angle of the forehead to the tip, one inch and a half long, and from the posterior point of the lateral tubercles, two inches and three quarters in length. The point of the bill, is of an orpiment orange colour, the lateral swollen part having a large patch of black, in front of which is another of pearl gray. The lamellæ of the bill, coarse and widely set; irides, cream white. The whole of the plumage glossy ink black, with the exception of an angular patch of white upon the forehead, and another on the back part of the neck; legs and toes, reddish orange. The female is of a sooty brown, lightest about the neck and belly. The prominences on the bill are small, and of a dusky colour.

Fuligula disjunctus.

Fuligula dispar.

FULIGULA DISPAR, *Stephens.*

STELLER'S POCHARD.

PLATE CXXXVI.

F. alba subtus brunneo-rufescens, occipitis macula fronteque virescentibus, gula, jugulo, collo, dorso, crissoque nigris.— *(Mas.)*

Fuligula dispar, *Steph. Shaw's* Zool. vol. xii. p. 206.
Anas dispar, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. ii. p. 866. sp. 83.
Anas Stelleri, *Pall.* Spic. 6. 35. t. 5.
Western Duck, *Penn.* Arct. Zool. ii. p. 497. pl. XXIII.—*Lath.* Syn. vi. p. 532. id. sup. 275.
Western Pochard, *Shaw's* Zool. 12. 296.

We are enabled to give a figure of this rare species of *Fuligula*, by the kind attention of Dawson Turner, Esq. of Yarmouth, who favoured us with a drawing, taken from a British specimen which was shot at Cuisted, in Norfolk, in February, 1830, and is now in the possession of the Rev. George Stewart, rector of the parish of the same name. This appears to be the first recorded instance of its visiting our shores, as it is mentioned by none of our earlier writers. In Continental Europe, it seems also very rare, for we do not find it enumerated in the list of European birds, by Mons. Temminck. As we have not had an opportunity of examining the bird itself, we can only judge of the station it holds from the drawing sent to us; but as this appears characteristic and faithful, we have less hesitation in assigning it a place among the *Fuligulinæ*, and in the genus *Fuligula* of Ray, of which *F. ferina*, and *F. vallisneriana* may be considered typical, and in which genus it has been placed by Mr Stephens, the continuator of Shaw's Gen. Zoology. From the disposition of the colours of its plumage, and the curving form of its scapulars, it would seem to lead the way to, and connect, the Pochards with the genus *Somateria*, or perhaps with the genus *Harelda*; but as its true affinities can only be

ascertained by an inspection of the bird itself, and from a correct knowledge of its habits and general economy, we venture to suggest the above as a conjecture. It is a native of northern Asia, and the north-western coasts of America, and is found about the shores of Kamtschatka, where it is said to breed among the high and precipitous rocks, and to fly in large flocks. The following is a description of its plumage, &c. :—The bill and legs are black ; the irides, pale brown ; upon the forehead is a band of pistachio green, and upon the nape another of the same colour, passing backwards into black, and forming a short occipital crest ; the crown of the head, the cheeks, and upper part of the neck, are white ; the chin, breast, and irregular spots behind the eye, are black ; the middle part of the neck is surrounded by a collar of black, which is continued, and passes down the back to the tail ; the lower neck, part of the scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, are white ; the breast, belly, and abdomen, chestnut brown, becoming darker near to the vent, which is black ; the scapulars, long and curved ; the inner web, narrow, and, with the shaft, white ; the outer, broad, and black ; the quills are brownish black ; the tail, the same ; the feathers, pointed.

Gallus Bankiva.

Gallus Bankiva.

GALLUS BANKIVA, *Temminck.*

BANKIVA COCK.

PLATE CXXXIX.

G. genis gulaque nudis, capite colloque plumis longis angustis ferrugineo aureis; superiore dorsi, pectore, abdomine, crissoque nigris, viridi splendente, medio dorsi scapularibusque ferrugineo rubris, uropigio ferrugineo brunneo plumis longis angustis, apicibus ferrugineo rubris; tectricibus alarum purpureis, secondaries nigris, exteriore castaneis; remigibus nigris ochraceo marginatis, cauda violaceo viridique varia.

Coq. Bankiva, *Temminck*, Pig. et Gall. ii. p. 86.
Gallus Bankiva, *Temminck*, and Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 119, and 135.
Javan Cock, Lath. Gen. Hist. of Birds, viii. p. 166.

This very beautiful species seems to be the stock from which our present race of Bantam fowls have sprung; and we have seen many specimens in domestication, which could not be distinguished from the wild birds. Some of the domestic breeds become plumed upon the tarsi and toes, and a variety of very diminutive size is attempted to be continued by cock fanciers.

We have very frequently received this bird in collections from the East Indian islands, particularly Java and Sumatra, and the subject of the accompanying plate was a bird in perfect plumage, and apparently of matured age, from the former island. The spurs were nearly one inch in length, and the comb and cheek wattles were very ample.

The length of this specimen, from the bill to the end of the long drooping feathers in the tail, rather exceeded nineteen inches. The crown, sides, and back of the neck, are clothed with beautifully formed golden red hackles; the upper part of the back is deep black, and succeeding this colour a band of shining reddish chestnut crosses the centre of the back, extending upon the shoulders; the feathers are rather long, and have the webs of the tips disunited. The rump is of a very deep purplish brown, the feathers towards the tail becoming more elongated, and gradually

assuming the hackled form, which is seen in this part of the plumage of the cocks. The greater coverts of the wings, are rich violet; the quills and secondaries black, the latter with the whole outer webs chestnut, the former edged with ochraceous yellow. The tail is black, with the lateral feathers long, and bending over, richly glossed with green and violet; all the under parts of the body, dull black.

Meleagris Latham.

Alectura Lathami.

ALECTURA LATHAMI, *Gray.*

LATHAM'S ALECTURA.

PLATE CXL.

A. capite colloque plumis setaceis sparsé tectis, plumis corporis olivaceo brunneis, subtus pallidiore et griseo marginatis.

New Holland Vulture, Lath. Gen. Hist. of Birds, i. p. 32.
Genus *Alectura*, Ibid. x. p. 455, conclusion.
Alectura Lathami, *Gray*, Zool. Miscellany, No. 1. p. 3.

This bird was first described, and is incorrectly figured in the General History of Birds, by Dr Latham, under the title of New Holland Vulture; but subsequently that gentleman discovered his error, and in the conclusion to his tenth volume, placed it among the Gallinaceous birds, and applied to it the generic name of *Alectura*, from the peculiar form of the tail. Mr Gray, in his Miscellany, published in 1831, proposed to dedicate the species to its venerable discoverer, and places it in a family which he denominates *Menuridæ*. In our present plate, we have endeavoured to give a faithful representation of this curious bird, from specimens which were kindly lent us to draw from, by the late General Graham Stirling.

In the arrangement of the Gallinaceous birds, this bird will enter the family of the *Cracidæ*, and most probably a sub-family, including *Menura*, *Megapodius*, &c. and which would be synonymous with Mr Gray's family, *Menuridæ*.

Specimens of this bird run from twenty-nine to thirty inches in length; the head and neck are generally bare of feathers, but the crown is rather thickly set with narrow stiff plumes, which become more sparse upon the cheeks; the bill is much stronger than in the members of the family which we suppose will rank with it, and the nostrils are round and pervious; the wings are ample, but rounded; the tail is folded, or in two plains, and the feathers of the rump are very ample, loose, with open webs, and rather hanging down upon the sides, and in both these peculiarities exhibit an approach to the development which the tail exhibits in a very great proportion of the Gallinaceous birds, and particularly in the *Pavonidæ*.

ALECTURA LATHAMI.

The colour of the plumage is generally of an olive umber brown, darkest on the upper parts, and on the rump and lower parts is tinged with gray; the feathers of the back and belly are also margined with a still paler tint of gray, giving a waved appearance to these parts. This bird, with the most of the genera allied to it, inhabit New Holland and the South Sea Islands.

Lophophorus Impeyanus
Male.

Lophophorus Nigellii

Male.

LOPHOPHORUS NIGELLI, *Nobis.*

MACNEIL'S LOPHOPHORUS.

PLATE CXLI.

MALE.

Tetraogallus Nigelli, Gray.

Upon plate LXXVI. of these Illustrations, we represented a bird under the above title; and at that time considered it either as a female, or male in its immature plumage. It is only lately that specimens of the adult male reached the collections of London; and during the last winter, a specimen from northern India was presented to the Edinburgh Royal Museum, by Lady Dalhousie, of which we were permitted to procure a drawing.

The size exceeds considerably that of the bird formerly figured. The colour of the plumage is a clearer grey, and the sides of the neck and breast are beautifully and contrastedly marked with very deep chestnut brown.

Mr Gray, we believe, has proposed the name of *Tetraogallus* for this form, and we merely have retained the former generic name which we applied, to prevent confusion on our plates. The genus *Lophophorus* will at present stand constituted only of the splendid bird from which it was originally formed; some of the other birds which were ranked with it, coming under Temminck's genus *Euplocomus;* and the bird before us is apparently distinct from either.

Upupa Capensis.

Upupa Capensis.

UPUPA MINOR, *Shaw.*

LESSER AFRICAN HOOPOE.

PLATE CXLII.

U. cristæ plumis fascia nigra absque albidine terminatis; capite, collo, dorso supremo, alarum tectricibus superioribus, minoribus et toto corpore subtus rufo cinamomeis. Tectricibus alarum intermediis majoribusque nigris, albo terminatis; remigibus octo primariis totis nigris; secondariis a basi usque ad medium purè albis, tribus dorso proximis fascia rufa limbatis. Cauda intensè nigra, fascia alba transversa, basi propriore quam in epope sita.

La Huppe d' Afrique, *Audubert & Vieill.*
Smaller Hoopoe, upupa minor, *Shaw*, Gen. Zool. viii. 139.
African Hoopoe, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. iv. p. 102.

In many genera, where the species exhibit a striking similarity to each other in form, and the general colour and distribution of their plumage, the earlier authors have frequently noticed as varieties only of some other species that they had previously described, and whose plumage they assumed as more appropriately distinctive of it, various birds, which farther investigation, and a more extended acquaintance with their peculiar habits and economy, have satisfactorily proved to be specifically distinct. Such has been the case with the bird now under consideration, which, by many of our older authors, was considered a variety only of the better known species, the *Upupa epops*, or common Hoopoe. A similar remark may be made in regard to the genus *Oriolus*, where we find three or four species, now ascertained to be perfectly distinct, all enumerated as varieties of the *O. galbula*, or well known Golden Oriole.

Vieillot appears first to have been aware of the distinctive characters possessed by the African Hoopoe, and he has given a very correct description of it, in his splendid work, the Oiseaux Doreès; for although Dr Shaw, in the General Zoology, assigns to it a separate station, under the title of *Upupa minor*, he is still doubtful whether it should be considered as really distinct, or only a variety of the *Epops*.

It can easily be supposed, that he had not an opportunity of comparing the two birds together, otherwise an examination could not have failed to convince him of their being distinct. The characters of difference, so far from being minute, or varying in individuals, are well marked, numerous, and constant, as we have experienced in many specimens sent to us from South Africa by Dr Smith and other correspondents.

The lesser Hoopoe is found in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and other districts of South Africa, to which its geographical distribution seems limited. Its habits and manners, as might be expected in a species so nearly allied, are stated to be very near akin to those of the common Hoopoe, but it is not observed to be migratory. Its food consists of beetles, other insects, and their larvæ; but of its nidification, we have no information.

The following is a description of an individual sent from the Cape of Good Hope, agreeing in all particulars with many others from the same locality. Bill considerably shorter, more curved, and, with the culmen, narrower than that of *U. epops*; the tip black, passing into blackish grey at the base; crest of the same form, but shorter than that of *U. epops*; the feathers of a uniform bright orange brown, with black tips, and without any of the white, so conspicuous between the black and the brown colours of the other bird; whole of the head, neck, mouth, upper wing coverts, and under parts, bright orange brown, the latter with a vinaceous tinge; lower back of a mixture of black, reddish brown, and white; the feathers immediately adjoining the upper tail coverts with broad white tips, forming a bar of that colour; secondaries, and greater wing coverts glossy black, with white tips, forming transverse bars across the wings; first eight primary quills *wholly black*; secondaries, for two-thirds of their length from the base, pure white, the remainder black, with a mesial transverse narrow white bar; tail intense glossy black, with a transverse zigzag white fascia, much nearer the base than in *U. epops*; legs and feet brown; total length about eleven inches and a half.

Phæthornis hirsutus.

Phæthornis hirsutus.

1833

PHÆTHORNUS HIRSUTUS, *Swainson.*

ROUGH-LEGGED PHÆTHORNUS.

PLATE CXLIII.

Ph. supra aureo-viridis, subtus pallidè ferrugineo, cauda castanea, fascia apicali nigra apice alba, rectricibus mediis solis nigris aureo viridi nitescentibus.

Genus *Glaucis*, Boje.

We have figured this bird for the purpose of illustrating the genus *Phæthornus* of Mr Swainson, and also for exhibiting the nest, which appears of a different form and fabrication from those of the true Humming birds, remarkable for the compact and warm structure, and for the neatness of their manufacture.

In this form the colours are unobtrusive, almost always reddish brown beneath; and an examination of the colours of that before us will serve for those of nearly the whole group, the variation of their size being often considerable.

The upper parts are of an olive green, dull and unobtrusive in some lights, but with a bright golden green reflection when held in another position. The feathers, particularly in the young birds, edged with ferruginous. The under parts pale chestnut brown. The tail is ample, the feathers rather accuminated at the tips, of a rich chestnut, except the centre feathers, which are tipped with white, and immediately succeeding that broadly barred with black; wings not extremely developed, purplish brown; the bill strong, long in proportion, and curved; the base of the under mandible generally pale coloured; in this species, lemon yellow; the under mandible folding within the upper.

The nest is formed of slender grasses, twigs, and roots, is of a lengthened shape, and deeper than usual, fastened to the leaf or branch by cotton, or apparently cobwebs, and interiorly it is without any of the warm, cottony, or soft lining, which we have been accustomed to see in most of the others. The eggs were two in number, approaching to a round form, and pure white.

We procured our specimens, through the attention of Mr Kirk, from the island of Tobago.

Sitta Himalayensis.

Sitta Himalayensis

SITTA HIMALAYENSIS, *Nobis.*

HIMALAYAN NUTHATCH.

PLATE CXLIV.

S. supra cæruleo grisea, striga per oculos in lateribus colli nigra; gula alba, pectore abdomine hypochondriisque pallidè castaneis; cauda, rectricibus mediis griseis reliquis nigris, duobus exterioribus macula alba.

Indian Nuthatch, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. iv. p. 73.

We lately received specimens of this Nuthatch from the Himalayan district of India, which, as far as we can judge from description, is identical with the Indian Nuthatch of Dr Latham's *General History.* In length it is about five inches; above, of a rich gray, more tinged with a blueish shade than any of the others, unless we admit the *Sitta frontalis* of Dr Horsfield. A black streak runs through the eye upon the sides of the neck, broadening at its termination; the chin and throat are nearly pure white, and gradually shade into pale chestnut on the breast and belly, which again darkens on the flanks and under tail coverts. The quills are of a dull black; the tail is black, except the centre feathers, which are gray, with the basal half of the inner webs white; on the outer feather there is an oblique white bar, and the second has a round white spot on the tip of the inner web.

Sitta castanea-ventris.

Sitta castaneo-ventris

SITTA CASTANEO VENTRIS, *Vigors.*

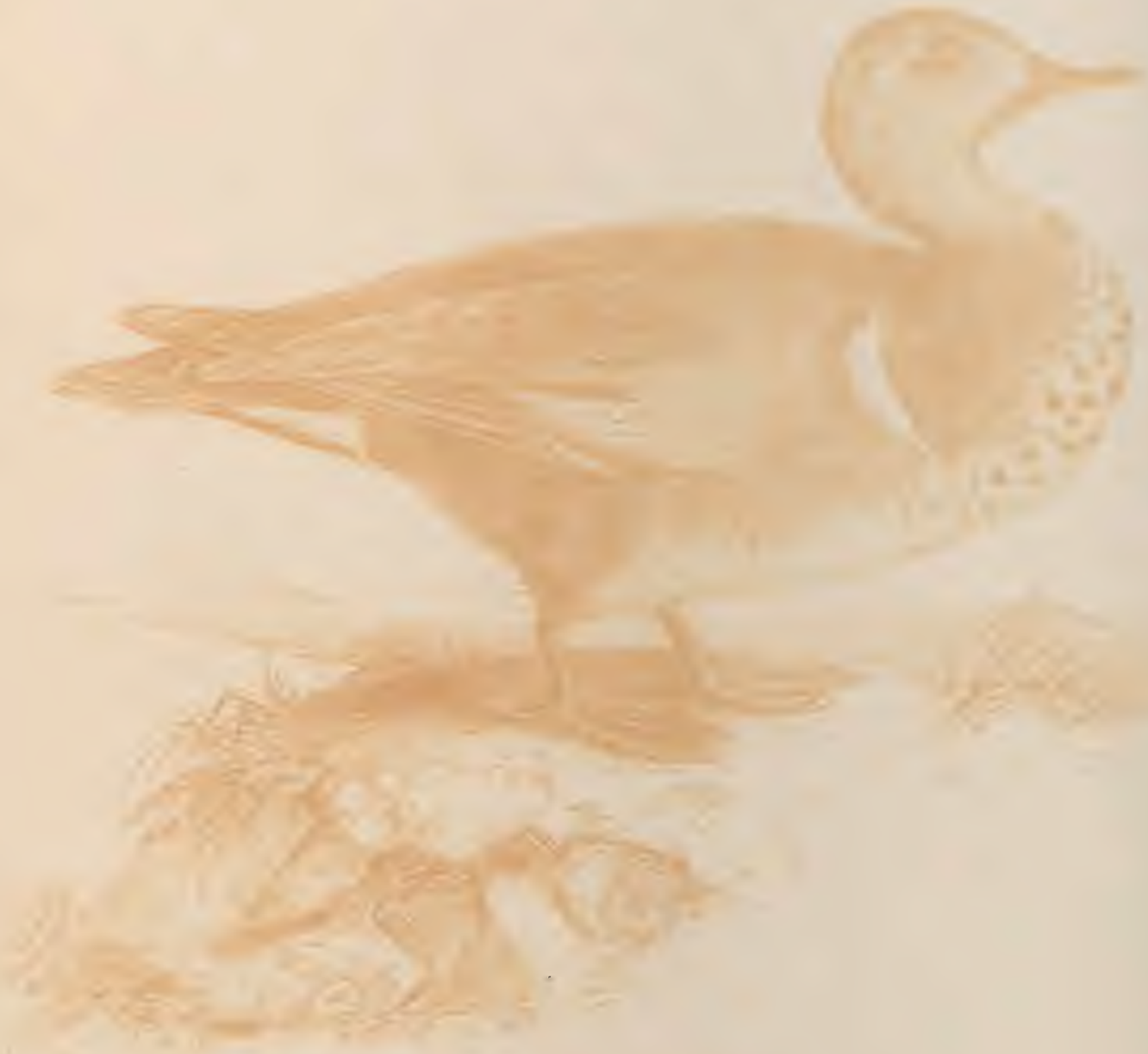
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH.

PLATE CXLV.

S. supra plumbea, striga per oculos in lateribus colli et ad nucham extendente nigra, gula alba, pectore abdomine crissoque castaneis.

Ferruginous bellied Nuthatch, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. iv. p. 74.
Sitta castaneo ventris, *Vig.* Proceed. Zool. Soc. i. for 1831, p. 121.

The specimen from which the accompanying plate is taken forms part of the collection in the college of Edinburgh, but without any note of the district whence it was procured. We have endeavoured to represent it as carefully as possible, as the colours and their distribution run with so much similarity through the genus, that it is difficult by words to express the distinctions. This bird will be distinguished by the uniform deep chestnut of the under parts.



Anas Carolinensis.

Anas Carolinensis.

ANAS CAROLINENSIS, *Latham.*

CAROLINA TEAL.

PLATE CXLVI.

A. simillima coloribus speciei Europæ, sed lateribus pectoris lunula alba, scapularibus totis nigris.

Anas Carolinensis, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. ii. p. 874.
American Teal, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. x. p. 371.
Green Winged Teal, *Wils.* N. A. Ornith.
Anas Crecca, *Richard.* and *Bonap.*
Boschas Carolinensis, *Jard.* Edit. of Wils. iii. p. 124.

This bird, the Green Winged Teal of American ornithologists, is unquestionably distinct from the Common Teal of Europe; or at least we find the presence and absence of particular marks always constant in the birds from the different countries; and they have been observed and noticed by every ornithologist who has yet described the bird.

At first sight, the American bird closely resembles that of Europe in the colouring of the head, back, and under parts. No difference is perceptible; but across each side of the breast, nearly at the top of the shoulder, when the wing is in the proper position, there is a pure white crescent-shaped band, nearly half an inch in breadth. The next, and more conspicuous mark, is in the absence of all white from the scapulars. In the European bird, these are broadly edged with pure white, and when the bird is at rest, a very marked line of white is seen on each wing. In the American bird all is of the uniform greyish tint.

We have never received this species elsewhere than from North America, where it is common, and extends over a wide range of country. Neither have we ever received the European bird from North America, while specimens are frequent in collections from India, differing in no respect.

Rynchaspis maculatus

Rynchaspeis maculatus

RYNCHAPSIS MACULATUS, *Gould.*

SPOTTED SHOVELLER.

PLATE CXLVII.

R. capite colloque flavescente brunneo, nigro striatis. Dorso pallidè brunneo, nigro maculato, pectore inferioribusque castaneis nigro maculatis. Humeris tectricibusque minoribus cœruleis, his albo terminatis.

We owe our best thanks to Mr Gould, now well known to the ornithological world, by his works on the "Himalayan Birds," and his "Birds of Europe," &c. for three of the subjects of the plates for the present number; the bird we are now about to describe, *Ægotheles lunulatus*, and *Oreopholus totanirostris*. This Shoveller, of very beautiful markings, is extremely interesting, few specimens of the form being yet known. It is from some part of the South American Continent, and Mr Gould has suggested the specific title of *maculatus*, from the general black spotting which marks the plumage.

The entire length of the skin is about twenty inches. The bill is nearly of the same size and development with that of the common Shoveller. The head and neck are wood brown, streaked with black, most closely on the crown, where it is also glossed with green. The whole of the back, sides, and upper part of the breast, and first of the scapulars, are dark reddish wood brown, thickly spotted with rather large black spots—in the centre of the back, assuming the form of a continuous edging round the feather. The lower part of the breast, and all the under parts, are deep chestnut brown, spotted, but more indistinctly, in the same manner as the back. The rump and upper tail coverts are blackish green, marked occasionally with ochreous on the centre and edges of the feathers; and behind the insertion of the thighs, on each side, there is a longitudinal mark of pure white. The shoulders and lesser wing coverts are of the beautiful grayish blue, which is so conspicuous in the other Shovellers, and the latter is terminated by a broad tip of white, which forms a bar across the wing. The greater wing coverts form the beautiful green speculum, a mark of the *Anatidæ*; and the long scapular feathers are deep glossy black, tinted with violet blue, and in some of them, having a longitudinal central stripe of white or yellowish white. The legs and feet appear to have been yellow.

Hypsipetes Ganeesa?

Hypsipetes Ganeesa

HYPSIPETES GANEESA? *Sykes.*

PLATE CXLVIII.

H. olivaceo brunnea, subtus pallidiore et griseo tincta, capite plumis accuminatis, metallicè atra, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Hypsipetes Ganeesa, *Sykes*, Proceed. of Zool. Soc. for 1832, p. 86 ?

The specimen from which the accompanying plate was taken, was purchased along with some interesting birds, which were exposed to sale some time since in Edinburgh, and were collected at the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, and the Mauritius, by Mr Dyce; unfortunately, the exact locality was not marked on each specimen.

The genus *Hypsipetes* was instituted for the reception of an Indian form, represented in "Gould's Century of Birds," and one or two species are there said to be known. That now figured is the only bird belonging to it, which has come under our inspection, and as far as we can judge from the short description in the Proceedings of the Committee of the Zoological Society, is identical with the *Hypsipetes Ganeesa* of Colonel Sykes. The length in our specimen is eleven inches, that described by Colonel Sykes only ten. According to that gentleman, it inhabits thick woods, is of very rapid flight, and feeds on wild fruits.

The forehead and crown, in a line above the eyes, are intensely black, the feathers rather elongated and accuminated. The remaining upper parts yellowish oil green, tinged with gray on the nape, with yellowish on the rump, and with umber brown on the wings and tail. The throat and breast are gray; the belly yellowish oil green; and the vent and under tail coverts yellowish white. The bill, feet, and legs, deep gamboge yellow.

Eyethelo Lunulatus.

Megalaima Lineatus.

ÆGOTHELES, LUNULATA, *Nobis.*

LUNULATED ÆGOTHELES.

PLATE CXLIX.

Æ. brunneo ochraceoque vario, nucha lunula pallidé ochracea.

Genus *Ægotheles*, Vigors.

NOTWITHSTANDING the name was engraved on the plate of this bird, we have thought the title of *lunulata* more appropriate; the character of the clouded markings being almost universal among the species. The original of our figure is in the collection of the Zoological Society of London, and was received from New South Wales. Our figure is from the accurate pencil of MR LEAR, and will convey an idea of the bird better than any description, for it is almost impossible by words to give a detail which can be recognized of the varied and blended markings of this family.

In a previous number we represented three forms of the *Caprimulgidæ*, *Caprimulgus, Podargus, and Nyctibius;* the present bird will exhibit a fourth, remarkable in the lengthened tarsi; but it is a species, however, which differs from the type of MR VIGORS' genus, in the wings being more sharp pointed, and not rounded, as characterized by him. The bristles spring more from the forehead, and lose somewhat their character of being rictorial.

Macronus philosus

Macronus pilosus.

MACRONOUS, PTILOSUS, *Nobis.*

LONG FEATHERED MACRONOUS.

PLATE CL.

When we first saw this bird we were inclined to consider it as a species of *Timalia*, having the peculiar form of the plumage developed to an extraordinary extent. The form of the bill, however, and of the rictus, is entirely different, and points out a fissirostral type.

We have represented this curious bird of the natural size. The bill is rather flat, widening considerably at the base, and with projecting lips at the end of the rictus, while from below the eye spring a few weak bristles, which stretch over the gape. The nostrils open forwards, are oval, and rather large; the wings are short and rounded, the fifth quill longest; but the most marked character, which we have endeavoured to express in the generic or sub-generic title we have provisionally applied, is in a series of plumes which spring from the centre of the back, and from the sides of the breast; these have the quill broad, and flat at the base, (and of a clear white colour,) where it is furnished with soft and downy webs, but which, as they advance upon the shafts, become like fine and delicate hairy filaments, which hang over the rest of the plumage: all the other feathering of the bird is remarkably loose and unconnected, but without any rigidity. The colours are endeavoured to be represented in the accompanying plate. We purchased the skin, with a collection of about fifty birds, said to be brought from the islands of Java and Sumatra, which we had no reason to doubt, the others being mostly Javanese species.

Crocethia Alaminicola

Urcophelus telamnestras

OREOPHOLUS TOTANIROSTRIS, *Nobis.*

PLATE CLI.

We are also indebted to the kindness of Mr Gould for specimens of this very interesting bird, which we have ventured to characterize as a form varying from any of the *Charadriadæ*. It is one of the most interesting which has come under our observation, and evidently stands intermediately between *Charadrius* and *Totanus*. "The specimens," Mr Gould writes, "were received from the Andes in Chili; and, as far as we can judge, are in the plumage of the breeding time." It is probable that it may inhabit the dry Alpine plains of these regions, and assume the place there, which *Cursorius* does in the arid regions of Africa and India. We are led to suppose this on looking at the structure of the feet, which approach much nearer to *Cursorius*, or to the Bustards, than to either *Charadrius* or *Totanus*, both of which are somewhat aquatic in their habits. The colours approach nearest to those of the Common Dotterel, except on the back and wings, where they run into the markings of *Tringa* and *Totanus*. The bill is slender, and lengthened, but has a very slight swelling towards the tip, approaching it nearer to *Charadrius* than *Totanus*. The tarsi differ from both by the imperfect and divided scaling in front, while the form of the feet themselves resemble *Cursorius*.

The length of our specimen is nearly a foot, ($11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.) The forehead, and a stripe passing over each eye, are yellowish white, the latter passing backwards, and in a manner insulating the crown, which is of an olive brown; a dark stripe passes from the nostrils to the eye; the cheeks and chin are white, and the throat and fore part of the neck are of a golden pale reddish orange; the auriculars, back and side of the neck, upper part of the back and the breast, are hair brown, with a reddish tint; the belly, flanks, and under tail coverts, are pale chestnut white, darkest on the sides, the centre marked with a deep black crescent-formed bar; the back, shoulders, and wing coverts, are dark reddish hair brown; the edges of the feathers ochraceous yellow, and the centre of each with a very deep brown streak along the shaft; the quills and secondaries are a pale grayish black, the latter white at the base, and the quills with the inner webs white also; the rump, and under tail coverts, are pale reddish orange, the latter with indistinct bars across. The tail, which is somewhat rounded, is gray, paler towards the tips, and with a deep black bar running across, about half an inch from the ends; the lateral feathers are pale reddish orange at the base, indistinctly barred with gray.

NOTE.

Some of our co-operators having expressed a desire to be freed from their connection with these Illustrations, it is now proposed to conclude this Series with the present number, but a *New Series* will be continued, upon our own resources. At the period when the Work was commenced, Ornithology was much less studied than at present, and few works on the foreign departments of it had appeared in this country. The advantages of co-adjutors in London, where so many treasures in all departments of science were to be met with, and the commencement of the institution of a society, whence drawings might be obtained from the birds in a living and healthy state, were of much consequence; and Mr Vigors, then deeply engaged in the study of this branch of natural history, kindly undertook an arrangement, for the assistance of those gentlemen whose names appeared as associates in this work. Various circumstances, the lapse of time, change of occupation, and the lamented death of some, render it proper that those who then tendered their co-operation should be released from their engagements; and while, in doing so, we again beg they will accept our acknowledgments for the willing assistance they have from time to time afforded us, we trust they will continue to communicate any new information which may occur.

It is now proposed to carry on a *New Series* of these Illustrations, having the same objects in view, namely, — delineating new and interesting species, together with the different forms of the class *Aves*, with a prospective glance at an *illustrated genera avium*. The same number of plates will be published within the year, but the parts will appear on the first of every second month.

It is expected that the first number of the New Series will be published early in 1836, when the plan and order of publication will be fully explained. In the meantime, we would request the ornithologists of this country to favour us with the use of any undescribed or rare species which their collections may contain, or with drawings, and any information regarding them which they may possess. These will be acknowledged in the work, and carefully returned.

W. J.—P.I.S.

Parcels to be addressed to the care of W. H. Lizars, 3, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

THIRD VOLUME.

Note to the Binder. By mistake, there are five duplicate Numbers in this Volume, viz. 106*, 107*, 108*, 109*, 110*; and Numbers 137† and 138† are omitted.